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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOURNALISTIC AND POLITICAL TREACHERY.

The following communication, written by one of our most substantial and worthy citizens, was handed us for publication last evening:

EDITORS GAZETTE:—No little excitement was created on our streets yesterday when the news of the defeat of our townsman R. W. Mackey, for State Treasurer, was flashed over the wires. Many who took no part in politics, but who have great pride in our city, were loud in their denunciation of that traitorous sheet, the *Commercial*, for its onslaught on Mr. Mackey. It is seldom that Pittsburghers are honored with the gift of a State office, and when one of their number was fairly nominated, and then slaughtered by bolting Republicans, under the thumb of Democrats, and urged on, day after day, by a journal which gets its "daily bread" from our citizens, and for no other reasons, except personal spleen and malice, it is time all who have any local pride should know what the "squatters" who run the *Commercial* get out of the "substantial advantages" for their share in the defeat of Mr. Mackey. We suppose this flip flap sheet will claim all the honor in defeating a worthy Pittsburgher and electing a man who is pledged to give the spoils to the Democrats, and run the office in behalf of that party. Pittsburghers, this is a matter that is humiliating. I hope it will not be forgotten. Let none forget or calmly submit to the humiliation of one of our own citizens.

A Danger From Tobacco.

A writer in the London *Spectator* has taken some pains to point out what he believes to be "the true danger of tobacco." After reverting to the general use of this weed, which might, he alleges, be considered a harmless luxury but for one exceptional fact, he says: "Has not tobacco a property belonging to very few substances, which makes its use exceptionally dangerous—the property, when administered in an overdose, of effecting some permanent change, probably in the spinal cord, which renders the victim forever after liable to injury from the minutest dose?" Three cases are quoted from Dr. Druben's work on tobacco as pointing to the real danger arising from its use. The first case was that of a Mr. T., a lawyer, thirty years of age, of athletic frame, who, for four years, had shown symptoms of a spinal affection, which had resisted all remedies. On the recommendation of Dr. Druben, this person gave up the use of tobacco, in which he had indulged to excess. The result was that "all the symptoms disappeared, as if by enchantment, and at the end of one month the cure was complete." The restoration to health lasted some time, and until one day, dining with the doctor, he indulged himself, contrary to the earnest remonstrances of the former, in a cigar. No sooner had he finished the second one than he felt that all his old sensations had returned. Warned by this decisive intimation, the gentleman henceforth gave up his cigar, took tonics for a month, and has ever since enjoyed excellent health. The second case was that of a person (H. M.) who felt his energies declining, lost his appetite, and only found comfort in smoking very strong cigars. He complained of acute pain in the region of his stomach every afternoon, which only ceased at night; trembling of the limbs, palpitation and somtimes sickness. On his relinquishing the use of tobacco for one month, the symptoms disappeared; but preferring the pleasure from tobacco to health, he resumed its use, and had in return a renewal of his pains. In the third case, the patient, aged forty-five years, extremely sober and very regular in all his habits, was troubled by the premonitory symptoms of melancholy mania. He was perfectly aware of his hallucinations, but could not escape them. After two or three weeks' medical treatment, during which he felt no desire to use tobacco, these symptoms passed away—but they returned as soon as he resumed his cigar. Admonished by this experience, he renounced tobacco entirely, and from that day has had no recurrence of the symptoms. Other cases of a similar nature are brought under the notice of physicians. The most devoted devotee of tobacco who takes an over dose, or uses a much larger quantity than usual, will suffer more or less severely, and not only at the time, but at intervals afterwards, if the effects of the common dose be not carried off as rapidly as usual.

Honiton Lace.

The beautiful point lace made at Honiton, Devonshire, England, has been famous, but its manufacture is not confined to the town from which it takes its name, but extends over a great part of the country, especially along the eastern and a part of the southern coast. In the early part of the present century, the lace manufacturers of Honiton employed about 2,500 women and children in the town and neighboring villages. But the introduction of the bobbinet machinery, about fifty or sixty years ago, greatly injured the trade, though the number of persons employed in lace-making in the whole country is still estimated from 7,000 to 8,000. It is a kind of household manufacture, carried on in the cottages of the poor, and not in large factories.

Honiton lace is produced by fixing a "pricking" viz: a perforated pattern of card-board or parchment upon a cushion called a "pillow." Pins are then inserted into the perforations of the pattern; next we have a number of little bobbins, or spindles, technically "sticks," upon which is wound the fine thread for making the work. These are thrown under and over one another among the pins in various directions, so as to twist or interweave the requisite pattern. This is a brief description of the process; more minute details would only confuse, without making the matter any more intelligible. Honiton lace has lately obtained a new celebrity in England, having been much used by her present Majesty, and the various members of the royal family, and by leaders of fashion in dress.

Anecdote of Secretary Stanton.

A friend who lives near the former home of Secretary Stanton, in Columbiana county, Ohio, relates to us this story of that great War Minister, showing the depths of his affectionate nature. When he resided in Steubenville, some twenty or twenty five years ago, he was living with his first wife, to whom he was most passionately attached. She sickened and died. After burial the bereaved husband never would allow a thing of hers in her room to be disturbed. Everything was left as it was at her death. The clothes hanging in the closet were religiously left undisturbed. No one was allowed to go into the room. This state of affairs was kept up, if we remember rightly, some two years, till one day, when Mr. Stanton had gone to Pittsburgh, his sister, a notable housekeeper, took upon herself the responsibility of going into the sacred precinct of the loved dead wife's room for the purpose of dusting and sweeping it, and putting it in order, which she did in a most thorough manner. She took down all the dust-covered clothes, brushed them, and folded them neatly and stowed them away into the bureau drawers and chests. The next day Mr. Stanton returned home, and was informed what his sister had done in violation of his expressed will. He went to the wife's room, and gazed around with a look of intense sadness, and then went into the hall and put on his overcoat and hat, and returned to Pittsburgh, and from that day never entered his former Steubenville home.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Witnesses in New York have been telegraphed for to appear before the Banking and Currency Committee in Washington, to give testimony in regard to the recent gold operations in Wall street. It is not probable that the Committee will hold another session in New York city, but they express their intention to fully investigate the matter and to discover if any Government official is concerned therein.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870. NO. 11.

LETTER OF W. MILSOR ROBERTS,

Civil Engineer, Furnished by Request of Citizens of Pittsburgh, on the Subject of the Water Supply for the Proposed Enlarged Canal.

I have read with careful attention the views of W. W. Reed, Esq., Superintendent of the (Pennsylvania) Erie Canal, published in the Erie *Dispatch* and republished in the *Commercial* of January 3d, relating specially to the subject of water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between Pittsburgh and Erie, and a number of gentlemen connected with the coal and shipping interests of this city have requested me to give them my opinion of the same for publication, with any views of my own which may be appropriate at this juncture, when an effort is about to be made to establish a ship canal between the head of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Some of our citizens will recollect that in the fall of [illegible] was called upon by the Erie C[illegible]mpany through their Superint[illegible] Mr. W. W. Reed, to make a [illegible]gh examination of the said canal in view of its proposed enlargement, which was made in company with Mr. Reed, and a report submitted, dated December 23d, 1867, which was published by the Company at the time. It is known also to many persons here that I was the principal engineer in the service of the State engaged in the construction of that canal and its appendages, including its feeder from French Creek, from 1839 till 1841, and that afterwards, when the State transferred the works to the Erie Canal Company, they were completed and put in use in 1845 under my direction as their Chief Engineer.

The matter of water supply being vital in connection with canals, it received my particular attention in 1839, when after study of the measurements and views of engin[illegible] who had preceded me in the same line of investigation, and after my own personal examination I made my first report to the Canal Commissioners, proving to their satisfaction of all parties then interested, that there was an abundance of water available in French creek for the supply of the canal.

Mr. Reed in his excellent papers above referred to, sets forth clearly the reason why they resorted to the construction of a small lift lock on the summit in order to have a constant full depth of water pumped from the Conneaut reservoir. It was because the Company had never cut down the summit level to the depth originally planned. I concur in opinion with Mr. Reed from a perfect familiarity with the ground and with the question, that it is entirely practicable to dredge the summit, say seven feet lower than it is now, and to maintain it at that depth. With the canal completed throughout as originally designed, with the enlarged size of locks and canal as now proposed, there is an ample supply of water available for the passage of a constant succession of boats in both directions, or one hundred and forty-four boats every twenty-four hours, with locks one-hundred and thirty feet by twenty feet chambers, and an average of seven feet lift.

These locks, with seven feet depth of water in the canal, will have sufficient capacity to pass boats carrying three hundred and fifty, or more, tons; but assuming for a perfectly safe calculation that they should in practice carry on an average but two hundred and fifty tons each, it would give 36,000 tons per day, and for 250 boating days 9,000,000 tons; an enormous tonnage, one third of which would be a magnificent trade.

Mr. Reed, who has been the superintendent of the canal for eleven years, and who has during that period paid the closest attention to the water supply, states that for the driest month in the last four years, during which time he has had perfect means of ascertaining, the quantity actually used for leakage and evaporation has not averaged over 5,400,000 cubic feet per day. This is not theory but working experience.

It is very gratifying to know this fact, since it proves, in the most practical way, that the calculation of the loss from evaporation and leakage, as given in my report of 1839, namely, 6,192,000 cubic feet per day, was not only safe, but that it has been more than sustained in practice; the loss by leakage and evaporation on the canal fed from the summit having been, during the driest month, 792,000 cubic feet per day less than was originally estimated.

Mr. Reed, in his paper now under consideration, adds one-fifth to the daily loss from evaporation and leakage, for an enlarged canal, and knowing all the circumstances perfectly I regard this as liberal and ample. This allows for the leakage and evaporation 6,480,000 cubic feet per day.

The leakage water for the passage of 144 boats, in actual practice, where so many would be passing as herein assumed, would not be equivalent to one lockful for each boat, because it must necessarily be in such a trade that in most cases as one boat passed out another from the opposite direction would pass in, thus emptying the lock only once in passing two boats; but taking the very liberal and perfectly safe allowance of Mr. Reed, of a lockful for each of the 144 boats, the enlarged locks being 130 by 20 feet, and averaging 7 feet lift, there would be 18,200 for one lockage and 2,620,800 for 144 boats; then assuming further that every boat should pass into and out of the summit level, and that each should use two lockfuls, the quantity would be as Mr. Reed shows, 5,341,600 cubic feet, which, added to the leakage and evaporation, 6,480,000 cubic feet, makes 11,721,600 cubic feet per day.

Mr. Reed states that the lowest measurement of the flow of French Creek during the past eleven years was over 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, which corresponds sufficiently with my former measurements, to satisfy me that there is never any month in the year when the flow in French Creek at Bemus' dam averages less than 15,000,000 cubic feet per day. The measurement I caused to be made in 1867 gave 17,766,000 cubic feet, but allowing no more than 15,000,000 cubic feet for twenty-four hours, even with the immense tonnage assumed, (9,000,000 tons in 250 days) there would remain a daily surplus of 3,278,400 cubic feet and this may properly be regarded as the result derived chiefly from experience. With Conneaut Lake and the Pymatuning reservoir arranged as real auxiliaries, as indicated, the supply of water for the proposed enlarged canal will, in my opinion, be more than adequate for the accommodation of the vast amount of tonnage mentioned; and should double the amount be required at some distant period in the future, it can be secured at moderate cost of reservoirs on the head waters of French Creek, as we know from former surveys.

It has been aptly illustrated in Mr. Reed's paper that the consumption of lockage water for a given amount of tonnage is less with large boats than with small ones. Every one who has had canal experience must be acquainted with this fact.

I close this brief review of the satisfactory letter of Mr. Reed with the assurance that no doubt whatever rests in my mind of the adequacy of the water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between the Ohio river and Lake Erie; nor have I for years entertained any doubt on this vital point.

Respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
U. S. Civil Engineer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5th, 1870.

—Nothing further has been heard of the New York clerical eloper, and the young lady he took with him. The impression of the friends of Miss Johnson is that the parties have gone South. Circumstances also point to England as a probable point of refuge. Cook is heir to a large entailed property in that Kingdom, and will become wealthy upon the death of an uncle there. It has been ascertained that the week before he left he obtained from parishioners, and that he secured them many thousands of dollars. The account of Cook, taken in connection with his recent villainy, leaves no doubt that he is a deliberate, cold-blooded scoundrel, and that not palliation of his offences on the score of mental infirmity, or use of liquor, or opium, can be urged.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

STATE TREASURER ELECTION.

Irwin Elected Over Mackey by Democrats and Bolting Republicans.

VOTE 70 TO 61.

Mr. Findley Sworn in as Senator from 20th District—The Cuban Question—Governor's Salary—Metropolitan Police Bill—Oil Pipe Company—Resolution for Additional Officers Defeated—Legislative Record — Obligations with Mr. Bergner Annulled.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1870.

Joint Session.

The Joint Treasury Convention met at eleven o'clock, and the balloting was proceeded with.

FIRST BALLOT.

All the Democrats, fifty-five in number, voted for Daniel O. Barr, their caucus nominee. Senator Lowry, Rep., voted for Bishop Simpson, and Senator Warfel, Rep., for Amos L. Henderson. Republican Representatives Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley voted for Irwin. Cory, Rep., voted for L. D. Shoemaker. Senators Kerr and Billingfelt, Reps., not voting. All the rest of the Republicans voted for Mackey. The vote stood:

Mackey	62	Barr	55
Irwin	11	Simpson	1
Henderson	1	Shoemaker	1

SECOND BALLOT.

All the Democrats, except Brobst and Beans, voted for Irwin. Senators Lowry and Kerr, and Representatives Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley, also voted for Irwin. Representative Cory, voted for Shoemaker. Senator Billingfelt not voting.

Brobst and Beans, Democrats, asked to change their votes from Barr to Irwin. Refused.

The vote stood:

Irwin	66	Barr	2
Mackey	63	Shoemaker	1

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

The Mackey men moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 56, nays 76.

THIRD BALLOT.

Senators Billingfelt and Warfel not voting. All who voted for Irwin on the second ballot voted the same way. Beans and Probst changed from Barr to Irwin, and at the close Representative Cory (of Luzerne) changed from Shoemaker to Irwin, amid applause. Representative Ames (of Crawford) changed from Mackey to Irwin. The ballot was announced:

Irwin	70	Mackey	61

THE BOLTERS.

Following were the Republican members of the Legislature who bolted the nomination and voted (except the Lancaster Senators) with the Democrats.

Senators—M. B. Lowry, (Crawford and Erie), E. Billingfelt, J. B. Warfel, (Lancaster), James Kerr, (Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong.)

Representatives—F. W. Ames, (Crawford), C. O. Bowman, D. B. McCreery, (Erie), A. J. Buffington, (Beaver and Washington), D. Craig, Alex. Leslie, C. W. McCracken, A. E. Wheeler, (Butler, Lawrence and Mercer), A. Godschalk, E. B. Herr, A. C. Reinohl, John E. Wiley, (Lancaster), George Cory, (Luzerne.)

SENATE.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT CASE.

Mr. Findley, Democrat, from the Somerset (twentieth) district was sworn in.

ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a joint resolution endorsing U. S. Senator Cameron on the Cuban question in Congress.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The bill increasing the Governor's salary to eight thousand dollars, amendad by the committee reducing the amount to seven thousand dollars, was passed finally.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia.

OIL AND PIPE COMPANY.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill incorporating the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company, authorizing the laying of pipe from any point in Potter or Armstrong county to any point on the Allegheny river or Allegheny Valley Railroad in Armstrong or Clarion county.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. Graham's supplement for the Allegheny County Prison Association was passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ADAIRE: Authorizing four additional page boys. Postponed.

By Mr. MCJUNKEN: Appointing Rev. Haldeman as Chaplain.

Postponed, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, who alleged there were two clergymen—a Democrat and Republican—members of the House, who would pray for nothing.

Other resolutions for additional subordinate officers were defeated.

DAILY RECORD.

Mr. NILES called up his resolution for a committee on the publication of proceedings daily, with power to contract with the lowest bidder, subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Mr. VANKIRK offered an amendment, providing that the committee may report any other plan preferable to daily, with probable cost. Adopted, and resolution as amended passed, after discussion.

CONTRACT RESCINDED.

A resolution rescinding all obligations of Mr. Bergner, on contract for the Legislative Record, was passed.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature—State Finances.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—The bill for the abolishment of stripes as punishment for larceny passed the Kentucky House to-day.

The Senate passed the bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

The Senate also adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a general law for the incorporation of manufacturing companies, and charitable institutions.

The State Auditor's report gives the total estimated receipts for 1870 at $21,636,000, and the total expenditures for the same period, including the amount due the sinking fund, $10,297,135, thus making a deficit on the 10th of October, 1870, of $10,197,133.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 12.—The *Marsellaise* newspaper was published in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article, printed in large type:

The Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte upon the citizen Ulric De Fonville—I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin. I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our co-laborer, Raschael Granset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend, Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut throats who, not content with grape shooting Republicans in the streets, allure them into baited traps for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. People of France, have you not had decidedly enough of this?

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived last evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 10.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¾; account 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady; '62s, 87; '65s, 86⅓; '67s, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84⅝. Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic & Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

PARIS, January 12.—Bourse quiet at 73f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western No. 2 7s 10d @8s; Red winter 8s 7d. Western Flour 21s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 103s. Lard heavy at 68s 6d. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 58s. Common Rosin 5s. Spirits Petroleum: refined is 9½d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 27s@ 27s 6d.

LONDON, January 12.—Tallow 46s 3d. Common Rosin 5s 6d@6s.

CALCUTTA, January 12.—Linseed Oil at 59s@59s 3d@59s 6d.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention—Propositions for Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 12.—A large number of resolutions and propositions to amend the State Constitution were offered in the Convention. Amongst them were propositions in favor of restricting the right of suffrage to white persons only; prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws embracing more than one subject; from authorizing the intermarriage of whites and blacks; from restricting the right of parties to contract for a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. on monies actually loaned; providing for lengthening the term of Governor and clothing him with the veto power; for the election of county clerk, sheriff, tax collector or register and coroner; for the election of United States Senators, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer by the people; instructing the committee to report what changes are necessary in the judicial system; disqualification of preachers from holding office; allowing every county which has a population of one thousand a member in the Legislature; against infringing on the rights of municipal corporations without their consent on the proposition; asking that the right of suffrage be confined to those white persons who had paid State and county taxes from the year previous to the time of offering to vote.

The propositions were referred to the committee, and it will be several days before anything is reported for final action.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—The Senate to-day passed, on its first reading, the House bill chartering the Blue Grass Railroad Company.

The House passed, on its first reading, the bill to amend the charter of Nashville, fixing days for the registration of votes, and forbids the City Council from issuing bonds for any purpose unless authorized by a vote of the people.

The bill to relieve the State Treasury was taken up on the third reading. It provides that the State tax shall hereafter be 80 cents on $100 worth of taxable property; that these taxes be assessed, to be paid in United States legal tender notes, or National Bank notes, may be discharged by paying one-half, or forty cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property. The bill was amended by reducing the tax from eighty to sixty cents, and before any further action was had the House adjourned.

The order of Pale faces have a ball and supper at the Capitol to-night.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Dr. A. McCloskey, an eminent physician of Mobile, is dead.

—The injunction against Mr. John Smith, Mayor elect of Memphis, has been dissolved.

—Navigation at St. Louis has been resumed, although there is considerable ice in the river.

—Deseret and Dion are about arranging for another billiard match at San Francisco on the 22d, for $2,000.

—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama to re-organize the city government of Mobile.

—Col. John W. Fowler, a prominent citizen of Memphis, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

—The striking operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Columbus, Ohio, went to work yesterday afternoon.

—Auditor Wickliffe has submitted a communication to the Louisiana Legislature, demanding an investigation of the charges made against him by Governor Warmouth.

—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company was held at Milwaukee yesterday. J. H. Vandyke was elected President and A. W. Kellogg Secretary.

—The Mississippi Legislature met at twelve o'clock Tuesday, and effected a temporary organization. The oath was administered by the Judge of the Supreme Court. The test oath was required.

—The steamship Euterpe, for New York, with one thousand bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned Tuesday morning in Galveston Bay. The vessel and cargo, except eight hundred bales of cotton, are a total loss.

—The Wisconsin Legislature met yesterday. Mr. Bingham was elected Speaker of the House and E. W. Young clerk. L. B. Pills was elected General Secretary of the Senate. Both Houses adjourned after electing officers.

—The Kansas Legislature convened on Tuesday in the new capitol building at Topeka. Officers were elected, including Miss Emma Caswell, of Topeka, as enrolling clerk. All the House officers are either crippled soldiers, soldiers' widows or soldiers' orphans.

—The grand jury of Los Angelos county, California, have indicted the members of the late city council of Los Angelos, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip of over fifty thousand dollars, only eight thousand of which can be accounted for.

—The Mozart Hall (New York) Democracy, under the leadership of Benj. Wood, are about to take the war path. Tuesday the various ward delegations sent in the names of three inspectors for each district for the primary elections which are to take place in a few days. It is rumored that a number of disaffected Tammanyites have gone over to Mozart.

—The Expressmen's Mutual Life Insurance Company—delegates from the different divisions—held a Convention at Elmira, New York, on Tuesday. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. Dewitt; Vice President, H. L. Julier; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, S. Dewitt; Corresponding Secretary, J. K. Murdock; Executive Committee, C. A. Dewitt, S. Dewitt, Elmira, N. Y.; H. Stoner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. B. Shelby, Rochester, N. Y.; C. D. Fillington, Galion, Ohio; E. Chapin, Toledo, Ohio, and L. C. Wier, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting. The association has been in existence one year, and it already numbers seven hundred and four members.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

The Treasury Election.

THAT GAME AND HOW IT WAS PLAYED.

The Democratic Caucus a Blind—Coffee Pot Wallace Stocks the Cards—Thirteen House Bolters Secured—Intense Excitement on Second Ballot—Mackey Saved by a Democratic "Renig"—The Game Won on Third Ballot, the Last of the "Thirteen" Coming in at the Death—Those Checks—Investigation Demanded.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE GAME PUT UP.

In the ballots for State Treasurer today, great feeling and excitement prevailed. The hall was crowded. The Democratic caucus had met at ten o'clock in the morning, and Senator Wallace strongly urged the Democracy to unite upon Irwin. The proposition met with considerable opposition. The caucus finally decided to support Irwin in a solid body, but determined to make a regular caucus nomination.

A BLIND.

They accordingly nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, with the understanding that he should be supported by the united Democracy, fifty-five in number, on the first ballot, as a blind to the Mackey men, not desiring to run any risk of making fools of themselves by voting for Irwin before knowing if he had enough Republican friends to stand firm to him, because defeat under such circumstances would have been humiliating.

THE BOLTERS COUNTED.

All they desired was that thirteen Republicans would vote square against Mackey on the first ballot. And if these thirteen arrayed themselves in this antagonism against the Mackey interest, they even preferred that the bolting vote might be divided among the various candidates, in order to make the surprise on the second ballot more complete.

FIRST HAND PLAYED.

Accordingly Lowry voted for Bishop Simpson, which, of course, created a storm of laughter. Billingfelt was not present and did not vote on any ballot. On the first ballot eleven Republicans, Bowman, Buffington, Craig, Godschalk, Herr, Leslie, McCracken, McCreery, Reinohl, Wheeler and Wiley, were found to have divided their votes against Mackey.

THY TRAP WELL SET.

There being no choice, of course both parties were anxious to proceed in hot haste to another ballot—the Democrats, because they were certain of making Irwin's election sure, and the Mackeyites, because they had reason to think that in view of the fact that the Democracy were voting their regular caucus nominee, there was no coalition, and the Irwin men would see the necessity of uniting on the regular Republican caucus nominee.

SHOW THEIR HANDS—A SENSATION.

On second ballot the first name called was Senator Allen, who of course voted for Mackey. The second name was John Bock, Democratic Senator from the Lycoming district, who, to the astonishment of the immense audience, answered in a loud tone for W. W. Irwin. Every Mackey man then for the first time experienced the light breaking in suddenly upon him that the Democracy were going in a body for Irwin. Never was such a sensation created in the Capitol as was manifested in the hall of the House at this moment.

A TRICK LOST.

But the plan so cunningly devised was nearly spoiled by Messrs. Beans and Brobst, two Democrats, who, so accustomed to vote for their caucus nominee, forgot the arrangement made, and voted for Barr, thus leaving the contest still undecided.

THE GAME WON.

The excitement here was great, and a third ballot was rendered necessary, in which Beans and Brobst came up to the mark. The result you know.

THE STAKES.

Reports have been rife that this was a bargain and sale arrangement—that it was done in consideration of admitting Findley, Democrat, to the Senate, and on condition that the Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill, urged by the Republicans, should be killed in the Senate. It is known, too, that Senator Lowry has pronounced this bill an infamy, for which he will never vote.

THE WINNER AND GAMSTER.

General Irwin, who is surrounded by large crowds to-night, openly and positively asserts that there was no bargain; that Senator Wallace came to him after Mackey was nominated and told him that if he had enough Republicans to support him through thick and thin, he (Wallace) thought he could organize the Democracy in his favor. He says not a word passed about Findley or the Metropolitan Police bill. He believes that Senators Lowry and Billingfelt voted conscientiously for Findley, and that while Lowry will oppose the police bill, Billingfelt will vote for it. The whole thing was undoubtedly adroitly managed.

THOSE CHECKS—INVESTIGATION.

The *Telegraph* says: "As we have said before, corrupt means to defeat Mr. Mackey, it was alleged in the most positive terms, were used, and we hear it positively asserted that checks given to some of the prominent bolters have been seen. We hope, therefore, that the committee already appointed will investigate these charges without fear.

GRATITUDE SHOWN.

"It may be observed that Findley voted for Irwin. It is represented that Scull was a Mackey man, and this may have had something to do with his rejection.

LAST OF "THE THIRTEEN."

"Ames, of Crawford, who voted for Mackey throughout, came in at the end of the third ballot and changed his vote for Irwin."

OHIO.

The Legislature—Boiler Inspection Law Repealed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, January 12.—Both houses of the Ohio Legislature have passed a bill repealing the law of last winter for the inspection of steam boilers. The law contained many objectionable features, which caused the repeal. A new one, considerably modified, will probably be enacted in its place.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, '70.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the 15th amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill advised should have come from the State of New York. At another time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that Indian treaties be considered in open session.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to extinguish the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. He said the bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised that the interest of five-twenties of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin. The six per cent. five-twenties of 1862, amounting to upwards of $500,000,000, would be refunded into five per cent. ten-forties, whose payment in coin was expressly stipulated by the act authorizing the issue. With a new issue of the latter limited to $500,000,000, foreign holders of our 6 per cent. bonds of 1862 would accept 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of coin, and so much of that loan as is held at home may be paid in coin, if preferred by holders, from the proceeds of an actual amount of five-twenties placed in Europe at par for coin. Our 5 per cent. bonds being limited in amount, after being taken at par in preference to coin, will advance in value, so that the investment will become popular. National credit will thus be maintained, the offer being plain bonds or coin, giving the world assurance of our determination. The answer will be as prompt as the offer, bonds and not coin. In regard to National banks, which had done so much to furnish a uniform currency, two things were necessary. The bonds deposited by them with the Government must be reduced in interest, and the system must be extended, so as to supply much needed facilities, especially at the west and south. The requirement from all banks of new four per cent. bonds at the rate of $1 for 80c of notes issued and to be issued, would absorb six hundred and twenty-five millions of the national debt into four per cent., while the withdrawal of one dollar in greenbacks for each additional dollar notes will go far to extinguish outstanding greenbacks, thus quietly removing impediment to specie payment. The bill sought to bring national obligations to a par with coin, and to resume specie payment without effort, while our bonds would be the most popular in the market.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnepeg district of British Columbia.

The Virginia bill was then taken up and the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, to prevent the rescinding of the ratification of the XVth Amendment by Virginia, was resumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLGER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the snag boat and other obstructions across the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. UPSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a suitable building in Cleveland, O., for the use of a Custom House, U. S. Courts and Internal Revenue office.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional causes of challenging and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petil jurors in the United States courts. Referred.

The discussion of the League Island Navy Yard bill consumed the morning hour.

Mr. JUDD proposed to call up the bill relative to apportionment for representation, but as Mr. Farnsworth desired to get the Virginia bill up for action, he yielded, giving notice he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. NEGLEY: Amending the act of February 22, 1867, for the election of a Congressional Printer and providing that he shall be chosen by a concurrent resolution.

By Mr. REBS: In relation to payment of pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH addressed the House in an explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PAINE followed, also in favor of the bill.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill, and favored Mr. Bingham's substitute.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The Commutation of Sentence—Minister Fatally Injured—The Bricklayers' Union—Telegraph Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 12.—The petition to Gov. Palmer for the commutation of the sentence against Daniel Walsh, which is signed by the Mayor and thirty Aldermen of this city, contains a statement charging Mrs. Walsh with infidelity to her marriage vows, and says there were undeniable proofs of the fact. There was not the remotest evidence on which such a charge could be founded.

This forenoon a young lad named Herman Haupel, was run over by a wagon and instantly killed.

Rev. Philip N. Miner, residing twelve miles west of Jacksonville, Ills., while adjusting a belt in a mill located near his house, was caught in the machinery and so badly injured that he must die. Mr. Miner was the Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention from Scott county, and minister of the Methodist Church.

The Bricklayers' National Convention re-assembled this morning. A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the telegraph operators strike. A letter was received from John W. Browning, of New York, saying the strikers have determined to fight the Western Union monopoly until they have achieved a complete victory. He says also that the officers of the Western Union have made propositions to the operators, but they have been rejected. Browning hopes the Bricklayers will proffer material aid at once.

A resolution was presented looking to the organization of a National Trades Union or Assembly, to be composed of delegates from each national organization of the trades, to make laws for the benefit of all.

Resolutions were passed in favor of the cooperative association system, as projected by Mr. Rosenstock, who is here.

A resolution was offered and referred against granting travelling cards.

—The message of Governor Harvey, of Kansas, was sent to the Legislature yesterday. The total liabilities of the State are $207,187; resources $809,550. The number of school districts in the State is 1,707, an increase of 358; number of persons of school age 92,517; increase 16,367; number of scholars in public schools, 58,681; increase 13,541; total paid teachers, wages, $292,719; total raised for public schools $564,513; total number of school houses 1,213; value, $1,051,302. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is recommended, also the restoration of suffrage to those disfranchised for connection with the rebellion. The Governor denounces the policy of moral suasion adopted by the Government towards the Indians, and complains of public sentiment in the east on this question. He wants the Indians confined on reservations, and the Government to detail a sufficient force of troops to keep them there. On the neutral land in question, he says there is still a necessity for troops, and their presence in them will be conducive to peace and order.

—It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad has been sold to the Central Pacific. Both companies deny the sale, nevertheless the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific will put the entire system of railroads to California under control of the Central Pacific Company.

PERSONAL.

P. T. BARNUM has sailed for Cuba with some English friends.

MARK TWAIN is reported to be worth $50,000, all made by his pen.

PRESIDENT GRANT gave the Washington poor $150 on New Year's day.

NEW YORK reporters have failed in attempts to "interview" Fechter.

MADAME RISTORI has arrived in Paris from Brazil. She will shortly play in Florence.

A RHODE ISLAND preacher proclaims that any man who uses tobacco can not be saved.

A YOUNG Bostonian threw a boquet, with a $250 bracelet, at the dancer Morlacchi, the other night.

MISS MARSHALL, a Southern lecturer on female rights, is in jail for dead beating a Memphis landlord.

AN English critic says that Sherwood's "Comic History of the United States" will supersede Bancroft's!

A NEW YORK Jenkins describes "the graceful manner in which the beautiful Miss X—— unbuttoned her gloves."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE ex convict publishes a newspaper card, thanking the prison officials for courtesies received.

THERE are twenty subscribers, at one thousand dollars each, to the Stanton fund now being raised in New York city.

THE photograph of J. Wilkes Booth has been stolen from the rogues' gallery in the police headquarters at Philadadelphia.

AN inordinate wine drinker is some times called a bacchanalian. Can an excessive smo

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¼.

THE Governor of Rhode Island earnestly recommends the adoption of the XVth Amendment, by the Legislature now in session.

THE Pottsville *Journal* denies the report of a strike among the colliers. Work has been suspended, in the absence of any demand for coal.

THERE are rumors at Washington that the Spanish government is now open to propositions for the sale of Cuba to this Republic, for $100,000,000. But the offer has not yet been made.

WE HEAR a very pleasing story of the harmonious re-union of the so long mutually estranged Republican politicians of New York. But its real merits can be better judged of after the election.

THE letter of Mr. W. M. ROBERTS, in another column, upon the water-supply for the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal, will attract attention. The high repute of the writer lends weight to his opinions. After our own long and faithful advocacy of the project, we feel that we can pledge our own support to any practicable proposition which may be offered.

THE Forest *Free Press* makes earnest objections to the proposed dismemberment of that county, for the erection of another, as proposed by the renegade Senator from Crawford. It says:

Forest county cannot afford to lose the most valuable, thickly settled portions of her territory. Her public buildings not yet finished, the population, small as she now stands, with all the expenses necessarily attendant in running the internal machinery of the county, makes it painfully evident to every one acquainted with the condition of the county, that it would seriously embarrass and retard its advance in every respect, if so unfortunate as to lose the portion proposed to be taken off by this new county bill. * * * * If Mr. Lowry has to promise new counties and ship canals in order to be elected, we see no reason why other communities should be made to suffer in order that those promises may be fulfilled.

A PARAGRAPH found its way into our local columns, on Monday morning, reflecting, by indirection, upon the Home for Destitute Women. The publication was an inadvertence sincerely to be regretted in every particular, except, perhaps, that it presents to us this opportunity, to do a merited justice to the Christian ladies who have founded and still faithfully administer that excellent charity.

The paragraph in question stated that an aged and destitute female, a stranger in the city, was sent to a manager of the Home, by the Captain of police, on Saturday evening, "to be provided for as a matter of course," but that her application was denied. It becomes, therefore, proper to say that the Home is wholly a private charity, that its facilities are much limited by the insufficiency of its endowment, that these facilities are constantly taxed to their utmost extent by the demands which daily present themselves to the Managers, in their private walks among the lowly and unfortunate, and that the municipal authorities are reported to us as constantly in the habit of assuming their own rights, "as a matter of course," to inundate the Home with appliestions like that of Saturday night, notwithstanding they are as often advised that the assumption is not justified either by law or the actual situation. The Managers keep the Home always full, and may justly protest alike against any municipal interference, and such misrepresentations, by the city journals, as that which we have now to correct.

PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

The programme of political treachery and personal corruption seems to be working thus far quite smoothly at Harrisburg. The contract between the Democratic party, on the one side, and certain unprincipled Senators and Representatives, of Republican antecedents, on the other, has been partially completed by each. The Democrats have handed over an important State office to a cabal who certainly must have peculiar reasons for desiring to control it, and the cabal have in turn, handed over the political majority in the Senate to the enemies of the Republicans.

Here are two steps in the programme of the conspirators, which have been consummated precisely in accordance with the arrangement as we described it on Monday last. The other steps will follow in their order, and then the entire compact will be executed by each party to its conditions.

Senators Lowry and Billingfelt have dishonored themselves personally as well as politically, in their scandalous infidelity to their Republican constituents, in the matter of the Somerset district. They can have no excuse. If they attempt to explain or to justify their baseness, its turpitude is made only thereby the more shameful. They have delivered over the control of one branch of the Legislature to the representatives of a minority of the people of the Commonwealth, in defiance of the law, of facts, of honor, and and even of common decency. No intensity of public scorn, no contempt from all honorable men, can be too much for the just punishment of men false, as these have been, to every dictate of personal, political and official honor.

The second act in the programme was the defeat of the Republican nominee for Treasurer. Here we have the votes again to tell a story which cannot be gainsayed. The friends of Mr. Irwin have gained their point. They have beaten a square Republican nomination, broken the Republican power in the State, and regained the control of the Treasury.

How do the solid men of Allegheny county like this defeat of our own citizen, Mr. Mackey? Let it be understood that we owe it to the eastern members, as well as to the traitors nearer home! The blow has been aimed not more at the man than at our good city of Pittsburgh. We all have to thank one of our own city journals for its part in the crusade of slander and treachery against an honest and capable citizen of Pittsburgh. The Republicans of Allegheny, if there be any left, and there are many left, may thank the efforts by which the enemies of the State Treasurer flatter themselves that they have broken down the Republican organization both here and at Harrisburg.

If the Republicans of the city, the county and the State can stand this sort of thing, the GAZETTE can do the same But we think that the intriguers will soon find themselves with an elephant on their hands. Let the game proceed!

THE EXTREME NORTHWEST.

The Strait of Juan de Fuca, which divides the island of Van Couver on the South from Washington Territory, is the grandest maritime opening to be found on the long coast-line of the Pacific. It is deep and safe, and has a length along the southern end of that island of about seventy miles, and an average width of about twenty. There it spreads northward into the Gulf of Georgia, dividing the island from the main line, forming in the more southern part a broad expanse of water, while towards the northern end of the island it shrinks to a narrow but deep strait. South of the great inlet the water spreads southward for about a hundred miles into Washington Territory. This is known as Puget's Sound, but sometimes it is called Admiralty Inlet. Both of these names, however, should be dropped for something more appropriate, for it is neither a sound nor an inlet, but a beautiful placid bay, full of islands, with serpentine shores, and thoroughly land locked; for a chain of mountains runs up between it and the ocean, one of the peaks of which, called Mount Olympus, is some 12,000 feet high.

This splendid bay or harbor, one of the safest on that coast from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, and ample enough to afford anchorage for all the sea-going vessels of the world, with abundance of water to ride in up to the very shores, with its magnificent outlet to the ocean, will some day be the seat of an immense commerce, and of a large population. The climate is much like that of England, and for maritime advantages this bay surpasses that of any other port. It is nearer to Japan and China, by about seven hundred miles, than San Francisco, and it is also nearer to New York. Although in latitude 47 and 48, it is still south of the shortest line between New York and Shanghai. A *straight* line, or in other words, the shortest line, between Paris and Pekin, across this continent, would cut the Arctic Circle. Hence it is that this northern port, in point of distance, both eastward and westward, has the advantage of those farther south.

Van Couver's Island, which still belongs to Great Britain—but which will doubtless be ours before long—is nearly as large as Ireland, and has a similar climate. Parts of it are rugged and mountainous; but the soil is good, and bears an enormous growth of valuable timber. It is rich in coal, there being three seams of the best coal west of Pennsylvania. On the main land opposite the island there is a vein of coal sixteen feet thick, which has been traced for thirty miles, while over-lying it is another four and a half feet thick, which has been worked to some extent.

The agricultural capabilities of that island are very superior. Wheat yields on an average thirty bushels per acre, 64 pounds to the bushel. For oats and potatoes it is equal to, and very much resembles, Ireland. Its fisheries are unsurpassed in the world.

Population and business have not made much progress yet. Victoria, the capital, is a pleasant town; but being attached to and dependent upon a government on the opposite side of the globe, and having no interior trade worth speaking of, but little progress could be expected. It is a singular fact that the people of that island sent a petition to President GRANT, begging him that "in any negotiations which may be pending or undertaken between your Government and that of Her Most Gracious Mujesty, for the settlement of territorial or other questions, you will endeavor to induce Her Majesty to consent to the transfer of this colony to the United States." That petition embraced British Columbia as well as Vancouver's Island. It is no wonder that when those people contrast their own non-progressive condition with the marvelous progress of the American States and territories near them, they should earnestly desire to come in and share in that prosperity.

It is fortunate, however, that we have already the best harbor and own one half of the Strait of De Fuca. It is to that harbor that the Northern Pacific Railroad will be carried; and when that shall be accomplished, a movement will be witnessed on the shores of that magnificent bay such as the world has rarely witnessed. There is room on those shores for hundreds of towns; and with such coal mines and such commercial facilities, there is no reason why that whole region, including Van Couver's Island, may not become the seat of more manufacturing industries than any other section of this continent.

The country needs at least three railroads to the Pacific. One is made; but it cannot do what is required to be done by either of the others. So far are they asunder that they can hardly be regarded as rivals. The southern road—we mean the Kansas Pacific—will develop New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, and ultimately draw to us a large part of Mexico; while the northern road will open up Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and very soon lead to the annexation of that vast region which for more than a century was ruled by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose policy it was to repress and discourage settlement and civilization. This is a new way to conquer and acquire territory, and surely it is an improvement upon the old method. It is, moreover, a very pleasing reflection that we have so good a government and such admirable institutions that outsiders beg our rulers to take them in.

The intermediate country stretching from Minnesota through Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington territories, has immense agricultural and mineral resources. It only needs this road to cause it to fill up rapidly with population and become the theatre of a great diversity of industries. But we shall not speak more particularly of it at present.

Colfax on Grant.

Standing on the threshold of the new year, with ten months of the administration of President Grant before the country and the world, it is a fitting time to consider the present condition of affairs, and to contrast it with March last, when he took the solemn oath that invested him with the power conferred on him by the popular vote.

Economy.—In every branch of the public service his orders initiated retrenchments, which have been and are being carried out with zeal and fidelity. Useless offices have been discontinued; the clerical force in the departments has been largely decreased; the army was promptly reduced; very many of the surplus military officers, resulting from the reorganization of the regiments, have been ordered into service as Indian agents, thus saving the salaries of an equal number of civilians; and unnecessary appropriations have not been used.

Honest Collections.—With taxation diminished from last year, the revenue has steadily increased, abating the discontent which always exists when the honest taxpayer is compelled to bear his own burden, and the burden that *should* fall on the dishonest tax-payer besides.

Rings.—With this increased efficiency and increased vigilance on the part of the revenue officers, the whiskey ring, once so wide-spreading and powerful, no longer exists in an organized capacity anywhere in our cities, or throughout our land. And the gold ring, which caused such wild excitement a few months ago, felt the power of the President and his Financial Secretary at a timely moment, so that it has not since shown signs of life or action.

The Debt.—Month by month the people have witnessed with intense satisfaction the steady reduction of the National Debt. The monthly bulletins of the Treasury Department have been successive campaign documents in favor of the Administration, and when the year expires over one-twentieth of the bonded debt will have been paid.

Gold.—Steadily, with the single exception already alluded to, the premium on gold has declined, not by any extraordinary attempt of the Administration to force or to hasten the resumption of specie payments, but by the improved credit of the nation reacting upon it. Already the very narrow margin between the premium on gold and the selling price of our bonds points unmistakably to the nearness of the time when the debt can be funded at a much lower rate of interest, enabling the country, in connection with other savings, to dispense with scores of millions of dollars of taxation.

Pardons.—Instead of the daily release of convicted offenders against the laws, the exercise of Executive clemency has been confined within proper and healthy restrictions, alike just to the criminal and the country he has wronged.

Public Officers.—Whatever discontents there may have been as to this or that appointment, no fair man can deny, as a whole, the nation has never had any better array of officers. If the President could have possibly been guided by unerring inspiration, all would not have been satisfied with his choice; for, even if a dozen applicants were thoroughly qualified, but one could be selected, and eleven with all their friends dissatisfied. And, as there is no Congressmen who will deny that he has sometimes made mistakes in selections in his own district, where he knows personally so many of his constituents, how could any President be infallible when he must depend for knowledge as to a very large proportion of applicants on the recommendation of others?

Reconstruction.—By the prompt and judicious action of the President, under the large authority given to him last April, in the closing hours of the first session of the XLIst Congress, the work of reconstruction draws rapidly to its close, and, before the resurrection of spring gladdens our hearts, we may hope to see every State in the Union fully represented in the National Councils.

The Indians.—Under the President's firm but humane policy, there have been fewer outrages and outbreaks between the Mississippi and the Sierras than during any year since 1863. Peace to the frontier settlements is a boon whose blessings and joy few here can adequately realize.

Cuba.—In nothing has the Administration been more positive and outspoken than in the advocacy of the Fifteenth Amendment, from the day that it was recommended in the Inaugural till the present hour, when its final ratification seems so near at hand. And before its formal adoption the President has illustrated his belief in its justice by appointing to office, of both higher or lower degree, many whose race and color, irrespective of their intellectual qualifications, had previously placed them under the ban of official ostracism. The following terse and emphatic remark of the President to the latter at the recent New England dinner in New York, is worthy to be printed in letters of gold:

"I hope to see the time when every man in this country may have the power to express his own opinion, to follow whom he pleases, to vote as he likes, and to have his vote counted, without molestation or hindrance or insult. If we can only unite in maintaining public faith and credit, our political differences will not be of much account."

The Alabama Claims.—The brief but pointed allusions in the President's message to "the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign nation" must be fresh in the memory of all. Also his emphatic sentence:

"A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their great sense of the grievance."

If any amplification of the ground on which the nation stands on this question was needed, the masterly and unanswerable argument of Secretary Fish, recently published, investing as it does with new interest, a theme so elaborately argued heretofore, shows how faithfully the Administration is vindicating "the rights, dignity and honor" of the United States.

Cuba—The President's sympathies with "all people struggling for self-government" are frankly stated in his message. But, while thus openly expressing them, he as frankly indicates that "no matter how unpleasant the task," he has endeavored to execute our neutrality laws in good faith. On the main subject he thus spoke:

"The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and the former colonies in behalf of the latter; but the contest at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would justify recognition of the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency."

And he adds: "Our course will always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local," which none of those criticising him can deny. The President believes, as his whole message proves, in the Golden Rule for nations as well as individuals. Whatever our sympathies may be, he holds that we should act toward others exactly as we would have had others act toward us during our recent struggle for national existence, or as we would have them act hereafter if unhappily another dark cloud of civil war should ever overshadow our land. But, while thus performing "the unpleasant task," he submits the whole matter to Congress, which, representing the people, and fresh from their midst, is certainly a proper arbiter on a question that might eventuate in war with a foreign power and its possible allies, and the increased debt and taxes, diminished commerce, and renewed bloodshed that might result, if recognition was not justified by the international law, whose infraction by others in our own case we have so publicly and emphatically condemned at the bar of the civilized world. It is a remarkable coincidence that, while the President was writing this message, Cespedes, the President of what I hope is yet to be Free Cuba, on the 30th of November, wrote in his proclamation as follows:

"Perhaps it is just that the Administration of the Washington Government should delay recognizing us until Congress shall have met."

This brief and dispassionate retrospect might be extended; but enough has been written to prove that the Administration fully deserves the popular confidence it has won. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

—From the N. Y. Independent.

The Boylston Bank Robbery.

The robbers are in the hands of the New York detectives, who have been trying to negotiate a settlement between them and the losers of the bonds. The losers originally offered twenty per cent. on the amount recovered, but it seems the amount is too small, and they have been advised by some of the officers to offer fifty per cent. on the dollar, and the bonds will be likely to be forthcoming. The way the robbers were first traced to where it is quite sure they now are, was from an anonymous letter written in hieroglyphics, and received by the Chief some weeks since. Negotiations are still pending with the New York detectives, with a fair prospect of a successful termination if the losers will only give up half. This is rather hard to have your property stolen, and then have to give up half to recover the other half, and all through the action of officers of justice who are paid to arrest robbers and recover stolen property. As was truthfully remarked a short time since by the Boston *Post*, "The detective business has been reduced to such a science as to be of no practical use."

OF THE canvass for the Treasuryship, the Kittanning *Republican* says: Very damaging rumors were set afloat in regard to one candidate, and checks calling for $2,000, payable in twelve days, and signed by an "important" oil operator, were exhibited by parties into whose hands they had fallen, and it was boldly and openly charged that they were issued for the benefit of Irwin. There is no earthly doubt but that there was several members who were ready and anxious to take what was offered. But they were not wanted. The votes of such creatures generally go with the crowd, and money spent upon them is a useless expenditure. We had our eye upon two individuals of this sort whose price was five dollars to as much as they could get, but we are pleased to say that there are but a few of this sort of Legislators in the present Legislature. The Republicans who would dare to vote for a Democrat, and much less bolt the caucus nomination, would dig their own political graves, and be shelved for all eternity.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE evident temper of both houses, as developed by the debate on the Virginia question shows that it is impossible to pass a bill without a provision as a precedent to the desired admission that the Legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment.

THE terms of the San Domingo treaty meet with very little favor indeed. A member of the Senate, on the Foreign Relations Committee, declared to day that he should not vote to ratify the treaty, but would accept the lease of the Bay of Samana instead of it.

ANOTHER oil excitement is beginning to rage at Franklin. We learn that the total product of all the wells in that vicinity is about 35 barrels per day. The oil is found at the depth of 340 feet, and is sold at the wells for $12 per barrel. New derricks are springing up in all directions, and business of all kinds is improving.

WE are, towards the end of the month, to have a visit from his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (not all of the family, it is only one man). The Prince is a K. G., and Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade of the British Army. He is to be the guest of the British Minister, Mr. Thornton, and after leaving Washington is to visit other parts of the United States.

AN attempt will be made to report a tariff bill by the 20th of January. Dawes will report two appropriation bills early next week, and they will come up for consideretion first. There is a contested election case from South Carolina pending. The House adjourned last spring with the case just ready for a vote, and it has not yet been brought up, but it will be called up next week.

FROM the original "Hidden Treasure" mine in the White Pine district of Nevada, a specimen of very rich silver ore has been transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land office. The mass in question consists of sulphuret of silver, with a soft wax-like consistency, which in some places can be stripped off the walls of the veins in sheets. The vein stone is quartz, and in many places is mineralized with antimonial silver ore.

CAREFUL estimates place the sugar crop of the United States at one million hogsheads this year, against eighty thousand in 1868. Although the acreage was much larger this year than last, the season thus far has been less favorable. The sugar crop of Cuba, is put down at eight million three hundred and thirteen thousand boxes of four hundred and fifty pounds each, a reduction of about one-eighth as compared with the crop raised just before the revolution in the island began.

PAPERS from the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania will be presented in the House on Monday, signed by representatives of about forty firms, denying certain statements made by Commissioner Wells in his last annual report. The point in dispute is the cost at which pig iron is produced. Mr. Wells said he was informed on good data that the cost did not, under favorable circumstances, exceed $26 per ton. This they deny, and say it is over $29, and on this showing they ask a good, high tariff.

MR. HOWELLS, in his Horse Car article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, speaks sarcastically of the kindness of women to each other in the horse cars. He observes: "It is touching to see the smiling eagerness with which the poor things gather close their volumed skirts and make room for a weary sister, the tender looks of compassion which they bend upon the sufferers obliged to stand, the sweetness with which they rise, if they are young and strong, to offer their place to any infirm or heavily burdened person of their sex."

E. MCWILLIAMS, *alias* Charles Scott, a shoemaker, was arrested in Indianapolis on Monday, on charge of having murdered Daniel Hertzler, a wealthy farmer of Springfield, Ohio, some two years since. It seems that he had made his escape last May from jail, where he was incarcerated for the crime, and had since been at large until taken into custody, as above stated. When arrested, he became greatly agitated. The photograph of the murderer of Mr. Hertzler, in possession of Detective Frank How, who made the arrest, and the personal appearance of McWilliams, correspond exactly. There are other circumstances which point to the prisoner as the guilty man.

NIBLO'S THEATRE, N. Y., was densely crowded on Monday night, on the first appearance of Charles Fechter in Ruy Blas. Fechter was loudly applauded when he appeared, and was called before the curtain at the end of each act. His acting is quite different from that of Edwin Booth, and is distinguished by a great rapidity of gesture and suddenness of movement. He belongs to the French rather than to the English school. His language has considerable German accent, mingled with a broad English pronunciation, but every word was distinctly uttered. His greatest triumph was in the third act. The audience appeared favorably impressed, and the general belief is that he will have a successful engagement. There is a great curiosity to see him in Hamlet. As such, he will probably be quite different from that of any American actor.

ONE of the most brutal exhibitions of the age took place at Newton, L. I., last week. Thomas Carnochan and Michael Kilpatrick matched their respective wives for a mill, without regard to the rules of the prize ring, the only conditions being that the woman who was first unable to come to time was to be declared the loser. The stake was a barrel of whisky. The room in which the women fought was packed with the friends and relatives of both families. The women threw off their dresses and their busts and arms were uncovered. Their entrance was announced by the spectators with yells of delight, and the battle was at once begun without bottle-holders or squires. For forty minutes the degraded women fought like furies, and were all the while encouraged by the brutal spectators. On the the expiration of the forty minutes Mrs. Carnochan fell in a fainting fit, and the Kilpatrick faction retired in triumph. The two men were arrested for cruel treatment of their wives.

The Latest New York Scandal.

The elopement of Rev. Horace Cook, pastor of the Seventh street Methodist Church, with Miss Martha Johnson creates intense excitement in the church circles of New York city. Mr. Cook was for about eight years pastor of a church in Westchester county, and came to New York city only eight months ago, when he immediately gained numerous friends by his kind manners, eloquence and learning. He has been married sixteen years to a most devoted wife, and has a son named Baldwin, 15 years old.

Mr. Johnson, the father of Martha, is one of the trustees of the church, wealthy and highly respected. Martha was only a school girl, sixteen years of age, and was about to graduate in the Twelfth Ward Public School. She was highly accomplished, beloved by her parents and brother, and esteemed by her teachers. A more than ordinary intimacy had been noticed between her and the pastor of the church to which she had only been recently converted, but the girl was always so innocent that no particular suspicion was aroused.

The whole of last week Rev. Horace feigned sickness. On Thursday he sent his family to church to attend a lecture, and even sent the servants. He excused himself from attending by stating his sickness. It was true that he sent his trunk out of the parsonage. On Friday he left his house empty handed, and told his wife he would be home at the evening service; since that time, however, he has not been seen.

On the same Friday morning Miss Johnson said to her friend, Miss Devoe, on leaving school, "Come home with me, I am afraid." "There," said Miss Devoe, "is not that your pastor standing there?" "Oh, yes," said Martha; saying that she joined Mr. Cook. Since then, nothing has been seen of either party, but the parents of the girl are convinced that she did not willingly go with him, for all her clothes were at home, as were also all her trinkets. She went off in her school dress, without a change of clothing.

The charge is now openly brought against him that he has abducted the girl against her own wish and desire.

On Saturday Miss Martha's father received the following letter:

"I love Mattie; I will care for her tenderly, kindly, lovingly. Inconsistent as it may appear with my present conduct, I ask for no mercy, but am ready to part with my life for the possession of the woman I adore. POOR COOK."

Mrs. Cook received the same afternoon a letter from the miscreant, in which he says: "I am on the last plank; you will never see my face again. I hope Baldwin will be a better man than his father."

Said the father to day: "If a midnight asssasin had come into my house, I could have defended myself, but the pastor of my church, the minister of the gospel, to steal my child, is more than I can stand."

TELEGRAPHY.

A Coming Revolution—Mr. Little's New System.

The poles for Mr. Little's new system of telegraphing are now being erected between New York and Washington. It is anticipated that the National Telegraph line will be in operation by the 1st of March.

This new system, invented by Mr. Little, is entirely different from the Morse system, and will be able to transmit two hundred words per minute over one wire. Twenty words is as much as the most rapid operator by the Morse system can transmit, so that one wire under the Little system will be able to do as much work as ten of the wires now in use. President Orton, of the Western Union Company, in his annual report ridicules the claims of Mr. Little, but we assure him and all interested in telegraphing, that we have witnessed the operation of the instrument in company with two of the most experienced telegraph experts in the country and that by actual count it transmitted ten hundred and forty letters per minute. The Morse alphabet was used, and the transmission was as perfect and accurate as was ever before transmitted on any instrument running at one-tenth its speed.

The fact that the line is being built should be satisfactory evidence to all, doubtless, that it is a reality. Those who have control of it have had as much experience in the telegraphic business as Mr. Orton, and would not invest several hundred thousand dollars on a mere experiment. Mr. Little anticipates to be able at once to reduce the rate of telegraphing to one-half of present prices, and ultimately to make a uniform tariff of one cent per word to all distances. This would draw all business correspondence from the mails and multiply the amount of telegraphing to tenfold what it is now. —*Balt. American*

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.
It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.
It will cure spitting of blood.
It will cure a common cough in a few days.
It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.
It will cure catarrh in the head.
It will cure laryngitis.
It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are o casioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It radiates motion to the action of the other organs, and calls into exercise the five senses, which are living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness and other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *vis ad nourishing* organs whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the living needful*. The broken mainspring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for constipation it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoiæ have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of the wholesome and palatable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters are worthy of special attentiveness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to John S. Watson, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOS. BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Carson I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of those favors for the firm of Bailiff & Brown.

JAMES M. CARSON.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 55 Federal street, Allegheny City. Would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. jan12-6

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 58 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,
(Successors to W. P. Logan & Bro.),
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Offices in Perry Building, corner 5th street and Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, and No. 123 Walnut St., Philadelphia. W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. P. LOGAN,
THOS. FAWCETT,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. j 11:37

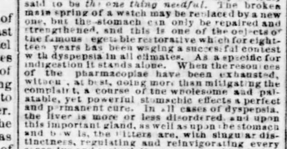
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN BUSKIRK & LOCKWOOD, as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partners in the same), who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

ja7:37

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Packers with the perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 8 1-3c. Good Dark Calicos.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines, good quality and styles.
At 25c. Double Width Poplins, all colors.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finished Muslin.
At 42 1-2c, Good Fast Colored Ginghams.
At 11c. Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy Linen Toweling, extra wide.
At 25c. All-wool Rob Roy Flannels.
At 28c. Very Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 50c All-wool Cassimeres.
At 90c. All-wool Table Covers.
At 50c. Plaid Breakfast Shawls.
At $1.00 Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts & Drawers.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 good White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 Heavy White Blankets,

EVERY DEPARTMENT I

WITH NE

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET.

JUST ARRIVED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Speciality, disease of the Eye and Ear

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me the most clear relief since I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' improved and patented Spectacles to be confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of rare scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye. He selects spectacles for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with great confidence recommend them to all requiring spectacles.

A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSE, Adjt. Gen. of Pennsylvania.
L. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn street, Pgh.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Frank's Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them, experimentally, really valuable and deserving of the five words following.

The lenses are ground, polished and centred by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a truly perfect lens. As such, we recommend them

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Dometec Bishop of Pittsburgh.
Isaac Benson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
S. A. Sterrett, M. D., Oakland, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
James A. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles and Lenses, and find them excellently calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefited by the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his glasses is of remarkable purity and beauty, and adapted to very much to their uses.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of those who may require his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of Penna.
C. Seiler, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under Dr. Edward S. Franks' direction, admirably adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisite delicate organ, the human Eye, whether the impaired vision is the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.

We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.

Hon. W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
jal1-THS

CARPETS.

REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c.,

Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc2

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se18:d&T

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,
ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 96 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES

T

SEMPLE'S,

1 Stret, Allegheny City.

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SKIRTS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN

DARK DELAINES.

New Styles Dark Calicos.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
CASSIMERES FOR BOY'S WEAR.

Shirting Muslin,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Irish Linens and
Shirt Fronts,
Blankets and Flannels,
*Table

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jelldy

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

The bull movement in all the financial departments has received a severe shock from the refusal of some of the prominent houses to clear their gold contracts through the Gold Exchange Bank. Gold, under other circumstances, would have advanced far above present quotations; and stocks and bonds would have followed in the track of gold. The downward course, however, has created a very large short interest, and if the market should have the appearance of weakness the shorts will continue to sell. Any reaction under such circumstances, would be very violent, and an advance of four or five per cent. is a moderate estimate. Gold was as high as 122¾, and closed at 121¾.

Government bonds are weak and have declined about one-half per cent. from the highest point. The decline appears, however, only temporary, and so long as our bonds find a ready sale in Europe there is no prospect for any material decline.

Stocks are very limited and dull, but firm, with few shares offering. The sharp advance, however, is most likely to bring out sellers to realize profits.

Quotations are received by R. Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 119; Eighty-one's, 118, Five Twenties, 1862, 116¾; do 1864, 115¾; do 1865, 115¼; do 1865, Consols, 114¾, do 1867, 114¾, do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 113; Adams Express Company 61; American Express Company, 5; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¾; Erie 23¾.

EXCHANGE.	Small.	
London, per £.....	$5,90	$6,09
Paris, per franc.....	25	26¾
Berlin, thaler.....	91	92
Frankfort, florins.....	51	53

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co, Gold: 121¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116; do, 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 115⅝; Ten-Forties, 113; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¾; do. do. 1867, 114¾; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 88; Central do, do, 99; Cy Pacific, 10⅝; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 12, 1870.

The finance bills now before and being introduced in Congress attract considerable attention in Wall street and assist in making speculation lively. The bills of Senators Sherman and Sumner, especially the latter, are not looked upon here as likely to become laws. The bill which Senator Schenck will report from the Ways and Means Committee of the House will probably embody the views of Secretary Boutwell, and consequently its introduction is awaited with much interest. It is stated the Ways and Means Committee are now discussing whether the new funding loan shall bear four or five and a half per cent. interest, and also as to what length of time banks shall have to withdraw their five-twenties from the department. These reports are only conjectures. Nothing definite is known in regard to the prospective action of the committee. Clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank went through all straight, and no new difficulties were experienced.

The money market is decidedly easier; call loans were made at 6 to 7 per cent. Banks were free lenders towards the close. Discounts easier; prime 8 to 10 per cent. Sterling quiet and firm, at 8½@8¾ per cent. Gold closed weak; opened at 122, touched 122¾, and closed at 121⅝. Carrying rates 1-32@3-64 per cent. per day. The clearances were $74,000,000.

The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 122 3-100@122 23-100.

Governments weak; in sympathy with gold. Coupons of '81, 117¼@118¼; do '62, 116@116¾; do '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, 115¾@116⅜; do new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾. Ten-Forties, 113@113¾. Pacifics, 93¾@96¾.

State bonds active and higher. Missouris, 87¼; old Tennessees, 54; new do, 60; old Virginias, 51½; new do, 58; old North Carolinas, 40; new do, 24¼; new South Carolinas, 78½; Louisiana Levees, 66.

The stock market at the close fell off ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the afternoon. Among railways the great feature was Great Western, which rose to 74¾ for common and 87¾ for preferred. This advance was due to reports that there is likely to be a sharp contest for the control of the company at the next election. In this connection the Pennsylvania Central Company was prominently mentioned, and also Daniel Drew. New Jersey Central shares stood next in point of interest, and at one time touched 97¼ on rumors of a "bull" clique in stock. Lake Shore was also active, and one of the features of the day was Pacific Mail declining from 42 to 39¾.

Express shares strong and higher on Adams, owing to rumors that negotiations for the return of its routes were progressing favorably; United States advanced on reports of a closer alliance with the Erie Company.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52½; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Tel., 32¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17; Adams Express, 62; Wells, & Fargo, 20½; American, 57½; United States, 52; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 23; do preferred, 40; Hudson, 138; do preferred, 140; Hudson, 93¾; Reading, 95; Michigan Central, 117½; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 88; North Western, 74½; do preferred, 86¾; Ft. Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 55½; Chicago and Alton, 145½; do preferred, 145; Dubuque, 107; C. C. & I. C., 77¾.

Boston Prices—Calumet 60, Copper Falls 7¾, Franklin 16, Hecla 78, Quincy 25.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,807,152; currency, $4,613,904; general balance, $82,774,781.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—In dry goods there is little or no animation and prices are not fully established, so that the present ruling rates do not vary from former quotations.

CHICAGO, January 12.—Cattle dull and weak; sales at $3,62½@5,75 for common cows to fair steers, $6,80@7,70 for choice shipping beeves.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12 1870.

The markets, in a general way, are very dull and devoid of anything new of important characteristics. The demand for most of the leading commodities is light being restricted entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the home trade, while in regard to values, there are no important changes. Some of our grocery houses report a fair business, that is they are selling pretty freely, but margins are so very small that they are not making much money. There seems to be a pretty active inquiry for New Orleans sugar and molasses, occasioned by the impression that prices are not likely to go lower, but, on the contrary, to advance, and, consequently, small dealers, are inclined to lay in a supply. Provisions dull and drooping, and hogs, to use a common phrase, have received a "black eye" all over the country, having dropped here fully a dollar per cwt, with every indication of going still lower. The impression has prevailed all season that there was a comparatively small supply of hogs in the west, and it was this, more than anything else, that kept prices up. Within the past week or two, however, that arrivals at nearly all the leading markets have been large, unusually so, and as already intimated, there is every prospect of a still further decline. Wm. Moreland one party who has been holding two car loads here for about two weeks, and if he were to sell now he would incur a loss, it is said, of some five hundred dollars—a pretty sharp shrinkage on two car loads. This material decline will cause those packers in the west who packed largely at the big prices to feel sore, and with good reason, too. It is probable that the market may react again, though the indications at present do not point in that direction.

APPLES—Continue dull, and holders generally are anxious to realize, as they have commenced to rot. We continue to quote at $2@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is dull and in good supply; we continue to quote at 30@33 cts. for good to prime—35c for choice in small packages.

BEANS—Dull; $2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $4,50.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17¾; Factory, 18@18¾; New York Dairy, 18¾@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Is rather firmer though unchanged, 27 cts., for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@8½c as to quality; Peaches dull and unchanged at 9@10c for quarters and 11@12 for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower; we now quote at 11¾@12.

EGGS—Dull at 35@38.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Continues dull and unchanged. We continue to quote winter wheat flours at $5,75@6, spring, at $5,25@5,50. Rye flour 5,25@5,50.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active, and business about up to the usual standard, though there is plenty of room for improvement. There is a very fair demand for Sugars and Molasses, while Teas, Cofiees, &c., &c., are quiet and unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations.

SUGARS—S H, 10¾@10¾; Havana 12@13; Cuba, 11¾@13; Porto Rico, 12¾@13½; Demerara, 14@14¾; New Orleans Sugar, 13@14 for choice; Refined Ex. C, 14¾; B, 14¾; A, 15; Hard, 16c.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 73@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, 90c; Silver Drips, 80c; Perfection Drips, $1,00; Jersey, 70c; Lovering, 80; Golden 65; Amber, 55; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, 90.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21¾; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 23¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,50. G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90 to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11¾c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box: Prunes, 13¾c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@18.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35 Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,00 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakely's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 30c; Chem. Olive, 8¾c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$6¾ per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackerel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10¼@11.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged: $1,15@1,18. Oats offering more freely but dull and unchanged—47@48 on wharf and track and 50 in store. Sales of corn at 80 for ear and 85@90 for shelled—market steady. Barley is dull with but few buyers at anything over $1 for spring—offerings light.

HAY—The arrivals continue light which, of course, is owing mainly to the bad condition of the roads; sales from country wagons at $18@23.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl. the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands 95 for No. 2, and $1,42@1,45 for Extra No. 1. Western brands No. 1 quoted at $1,48@1,50.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged; 50@55c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Moderately active but drooping; plain Shoulders 14½; sugar cured do, 15½; Ribbed Sides, 17¾; Clear do, 18¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 20¾@21. Lard 17½ in tierces, and 18¾@18¾ in pails. Mess Pork $31.

POULTRY—In very light supply and in demand; dressed chickens may be quoted at 14@15c, and turkeys 20@22.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $3,75@4; and Clover seed at $8@8,25. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted above $2,10.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY Jan. 12, 1870.

The oil market continues quiet and devoid of anything new or important—nothing at least worthy of special notice. Crude is unchanged and refined appeared, if anything, to be a shade weaker. There appears to be rather more disposition manifested to sell "lines" of refined than there has been since the opening of the year, while, on the other hand, there are fewer buyers.

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls seller this month at 12¾, and there are but few buyers at that. Seller to July quoted at 12½ bid, while buyers option, same time, is reported as offering at 14¾.

REFINED.

Market quiet and a shade easier. January quoted at 30¼@30¾; March to December, 33@33¾; February to June 32@32¾; February to March, 31. Sale of 500 each March to December, at 30 for March, and an advance of ¾ of a cent for each subsequent month.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro. 625, on account E. H. Long & Co; Brilliant Oil Works 480, on account Lockhart, Frew & Co; Standard Oil Works 986, on account G. S. Thomas; Crystal Oil Works 165, on account Roess Bro.

Total..... 2,245 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 568 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total refined..... 568 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Cotton favors buyers; sales 1,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 6,506 bbls—heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 4,900 bbls at $4,55@4,85 for superfine State and western, $5,15@6,10 for extra State, $5,05@6,15 for extra western, $5,75@6,80 for white wheat extra, $5,30@6,15 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 for good to choice do, including sales 1,100 bbls for export, extra State at $5,35 delivered. Rye flour quiet and heavy; sales 250 bbls at $4,30@5,35. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; sales 350 bbls western at $1,02@1,03 for free. Wheat heavy, le lower, no receipts; sales 78,000 bush at $1,16¾@1,19 for No 2 spring, $1,23@1,24½ for No 1 do, the latter price for choice delivered, $1,26@1,29 for winter red and amber western, $1,05 for unsound winter red western, $1,40 for white western, $1,45 for white California, $1,05 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Corn 1@2c lower and more active; sales of 54,000 bush at $1,04@1,05 for old mixed western in store, 85@93c for new do, $1,02¾ for choice white southern. Oats: receipts of 4,300 bush; heavy and lower; sales of 22,000 bush at 60 for western, 63@65c for State. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 10¾@11¾c, 400 bxs Havana at 11@11¾c. Molasses dull; sales of 140 bbls New Orleans at 74@80c. Linseed oil dull, 91@93c in casks. Petroleum firm, 16¾@17c for crude, and 31¾@33¾c for refined. Hops quiet. Wool steady; sales 34,000 lbs at 46@62c for domestic fleece, 63@64c for Canada combing, 45@48c for pulled. Coal quiet and unchanged. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Sheathing copper at 32c. Ingot copper quiet at 21¾@21¾c for Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet at $32@34 for Scotch, and $33@34 for American. Bar dull at $82,40 for refined British and American. Sheet quiet at $10@12 gold for Russia. Nails a shade better at 4¾@4¾c for cut, 6¼@6¼c for clinch, and 2⅝@3⅜c for horse shoe. Pork heavy and lower; sales 870 bbls at $27,50@28,25 for new mess, $28 for old do, $24@24,50 for prime, and $26 for prime mess; also sales 1,500 bbls new mess seller January, February and March at $27@27,75. Beef steady, with sales 400 bbls at $5@13 for new plain and new extra mess. Tierces beef dull, with sales 100 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@27,50 for India mess. Beef Hams steady, with sales 314 bbls at $33@34 for new. Cut Meats heavy, with sales 180 pkgs at 12c for shoulders, and 15@16c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales 175 boxes at 13¾@14c for Cumberland cut, 14¾@15c for short ribbed, and 15c for long clear. Dressed Hogs lower, at 11@12½c for western. Lard dull and unchanged, with sales 300 tierces at 15¾@16¾c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also sales 1,000 tierces steam rendered, seller February and March, at 16¾c. Butter steady at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer. Shipments of wheat at 4¾d and 1000 bbls flour at 5s 6d.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and a shade lower with limited export and home trade inquiry. Wheat dull, heavy and 1c lower: No. 2 spring $1,15@1,18; winter red and amber western $1,25@1,28. Rye nominal at $1@1,05. Oats dull and heavy at 60c for western. Corn is heavy and lower at $1,03¾@1,04 for old mixed western in store. Pork firm with buyers mess for February at $27, and sellers $27,25. Beef firm with fair inquiry. Cut Meats quiet and without decided change. Bacon more active at 15¾@16c. Lard quiet and steady: prime steam for Feb'y 16¾c bid and 16¾@16¾c. Eggs dull at 40@42c for fresh, and 32c for limed.

CHICAGO, December 12.—Eastern Exchange a shade weaker at 1-10 premium selling and 1-10 off buying. Flour quiet and easier at $5,50@4,00 for spring extras. Wheat dull and easier, with no sales reported but the 69th in store. Corn steady; sales of 7?,000 bush at 77¾c and closed at 77@77¾c: this afternoon market irregular at 77¾c cash, and 78¾c seller February for No. 2. Corn dull and 1@1½c lower at 76¾@77¾c for regular; 72¾@73½c for fresh receipts and No. 2, closing dull at 70@70¾c for regular; rejected quiet at 70@71c: this afternoon the market was dull at 70¾@71c for No. 2. Oats dull but firm at ¼c higher; sales at 40¾@40¾c for No. 2, closing with sellers at outside. Rye dull and lower at 66c for No. 2, and 66c for rejected. Barley firm and quiet at 87¼c for No. 2. Highwines dull at 92@93c. Sugar 11¾@14c for common to choice Orleans. Mess Pork dull and irregular at $26,75@27, cash; $27 buyer January; $26,75@27,12½ seller February. Lard steady and dull at 16c seller February. Sweet pickeled hams quiet at 14¾c; short ribs 13¼c; rough sides 12¾c. Dry salted shoulders 10c; green do, 9¾@9¾c. Hogs active and steady at $10,25@11,65. Hogs dull and 15@20c lower at $8,55@9 for light; $9,25@9,27 for good to choice. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: 5,323 bbls flour, 25,600 bush wheat, 15,600 bush corn, 21,041 bush oats, 750 bush rye, 175 bush barley, 10,307 head of hogs. Shipments were: 3,767 bbls flour, 36,052 bush wheat, 5,034 bush corn, 1,420 bush oats, 370 bush rye, 430 bush barely, 2,804 head of hogs.

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Flour market dull, heavy and in buyers' favor Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; old No 1 mixed 85c, and held at 74@75c as to condition. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull and inactive, and held at 80@90c for State. Barley very dull, and the nominal rates are 90@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum firm for refined, but dull at 26@26¾c in large lots; crude firmer at $5,50 per barrel.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—Cotton firm; low middling 22⅞@23c; good ordinary 22½c. Wheat: sales of white at $1,30. Corn 81. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Flour, $4,50@6,50 for superfine to fancy. Bacon: clear sides 17½c, shoulders 14c, hams 19c, and city cured hams 21c. Bulk Meats: clear sides 15½c, clear ribbed sides 15c and shoulders 12c. Rump Pork $25. Lard 18c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull at 24¼c; receipts, 1,188 bales; exports, 904 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 12.—10 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & B; 50 bls oil, J Spear; 60 do d hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 146 sks oats, Graham & M; 2 cars 1s ore, Reese, G & D; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, P Co; 1 do do, J Reamer & Co; 100 bbls lime, Bryce, & Co; 10 bbls pickles, Fergersgill & Co; 2 do tobacco, J Hays; 12 pails s butter, Bruggerman & O; 2 bbls tobacco, H Wallmyer; 3 do do, J Zimmerman; lot stone ware, J Seibert; 9 sks rye, J W Fairley; 3 bbls butter, 16 pails lard, E Hazleton; 20 kgs p lard, A Arbuckles, & Co; 11 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 10 sks rye, 15 do oats, F G Craighead; 13 kgs lard, 6 sks beans, McCullough, S & Co; 21 bbls oil, F Sellers & Co; 17 do charcoal, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 12.—100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 7 dressed hogs, H Rea Jr; 17 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 35 do do, J P Hanna & Co; 5 bbls onions, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 2 pkgs butter, H Riddle; 1 car barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 2 cars acid bottoms, Seward & Emerson; 1 bbl beans, W D Cooper & Co; 2 pkgs butter, Demer & Detwiller; 100 bbls flour, owner; 7 bdls leather, G Schanecker; 8 bbls eggs, Day & Co; 21 bdls paper, Bakewell & Mathews; 8 pkgs butter, P Duff & Son; 60 bdls broom handles, H P McClilan; 4 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 2 cars limestone, Laughlin & Co; 4 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 23 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 8 bales hops, F Hogel & Bro; 10 bbls flour, Knox & Orr; 1 car wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 12.—50 bbls pork, J P Hanna & Co; 70 tcs lard, 10 bbls pork, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Keil & Ritchart; 124 greenhides, G N Hoffstott; 2 cars staves, M P Adams Bro; 1 hhd tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 2 bbls whisky, J Flynn; 79 bxs tobacco, J A Mazwrie; 2 hhds sausage, E H Myers & Co; 2 bxs soap, Issiah Dickey & Co; 2 tes sausage, E Heazleton; 8 bbls, 24 pgs flour, W S Eyster; 6 pkgs lard, 1 do tallow, F G Craighead; 46 bgs barley, S Hood; 60 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 6 bbls hickory nuts, C Cole: 50 tcs lard, J P Hanna & Co: 150 bbls flour, owner; 4 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 22 bxs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 25 kgs pigs feet, Dalzell & Townsend.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 12.—27 sks oats, Keil & R; 7 do do, Adams & A; 1 bbl tallow, Smith & B; 36 bgs b flour, Knox & O; 3 bbls butter, W Kirkpatrick & Co: 60 sks flour, 132 do oats, Bruggerman & O: 6 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 1 car grain, Bingham & Laing; 1 do do, Scott & G; 46 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 14 sks oats, T D Casey; 43 sks wheat, W McKee & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 12—6 bbls whisky, F Koehendofer; 5 bdls pelts, Chas Keefer; 2 bxs poultry, R & A Carson; 119 bgs oats, 47 do rye, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 21 pkgs tobacco, Reuter & Wilson; 1 bbls japan, 1 do varnish, Kridle & Seidle.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By A. & P. Telegraph Line.)

OIL CITY, January 12.—River rising fast, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39 at 6 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, January 12. — River rising slowly, with about seven feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 48 at 4 P. M. C.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 12.—River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer 52 at 4 P. M. W.

The river, under the influence of the recent rains, is again rising at this point, with eight feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather continues soft with indications favorable for more rain; mercury 4 P. M. 50—wind south west. Thus far this has been a remarkably open winter, and those who have been predicting cold, freezing weather, and a good deal of it, have not been good prophets.

The fine steamer Glendale, Capt. Hare, is announced to depart for St. Louis on Saturday without fail, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The R C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, will follow the Glendale.

The Kate Putnam from St. Louis, and Messenger from New Orleans, are among the first boats due. They have both considerable sugar and molasses.

The Maggie Hays, Captain Martin, will be the first out for New Orleans, and the Glasgow, Capt. Robinson, for Nashville.

Capt. Brennan is getting on rapidly with his new Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet.

There is a slight improvement to note in business at the landing, freights, apparently, being rather more abundant, though it might be a good deal better and then be nothing to brag of. All things considered, it probably would be just as well if navigation was suspended for a month or six weeks, as this would afford time for freights to accumulate; at present it takes a good deal of time and labor to pick up a trip for any point.

—Suit was commenced in the United States District Court yesterday by the Union Insurance Company against John S. Shaw, J. P. McKinney and Dennis Long, owners of the ill-fated steamer Stonewall, to recover $16,035, the amount paid by the company to Dutcher & Co. and Cole Brothers on policies on goods shipped on that boat. The 26th of October last the Stonewall took fire at Tea Table Bar, and was totally destroyed, with all the freight on board and the loss of about 300 lives. The insurance company claim that the destruction of the boat was caused by the negligence and carelessness of the officers in charge, and they ask judgment for $16,035.—*St. Louis Democrat, 11th.*

—A late New Orleans paper says: We were pleased to meet with, yesterday, looking hale and hearty, Capts. Frank and Walter Marsh. They have returned from Texas. They informed us that they had sold their steamer Henry A. Jones to Messers. Stafford & English, of Galveston, Texas. Capts. Marsh will start for home in a day or two.

—The Queen City, named after Cincinnati, and built and owned by Captain Barclay, deceased, brother of Captain P. K. Barclay, of the Evansville and Cincinnati packet Norman, has been dismantled at Sacramento City, California. The machinery has been removed, and the hull sold for firewood.

—The Memphis *Sun*, of Saturday, says: The Wauanita arrived here yesterday from below, and entered protest before discharging her cargo, owing to her running on a sand bar, which caused her freight to be somewhat damaged.

—We stated in our report of Tuesday, on the authority of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that the Nellie Rogers had reached that port on Sunday. This was an error. She was obliged to lay up at Wheeling, in consequence of the ice.

—Capt. Pete Simpson recently piloted a steamboat from the Kanawha salines to Paducah, Ky., 107 feet long and 24 feet wide, sustaining 2,500 barrels of salt, being the largest of the kind ever run out of the Kanawha river.

—The McConnellsville *Herald* has heard it intimated that the Carrie Brooks is going to run from Zanesville to Cincinnati, instead of Parkersburg, and thinks it an advantageous change.

—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 5th, says: To Red river freight is going ruinously cheap. At present rates it is impossible for boats therein to do more than pay expenses.

—Capt. Ad. Storms is in Cincinnati and quartered at the St. James. He will take charge of the new White river packet R. P. Walt on her arrival at Memphis.

—Alech Guthrie, the well known engineer, he who was reported dead some time since, was in Nashville, on Friday, looking as hale and hearty as he did years ago.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* gets off this horrible pun: Some men cramp their feet to make them small, but long toes whistle with joy at the sight of big toes.

—The Sallie, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo on Monday, and the Mollie Ebert left New Orleans for this port on Thursday last, deeply laden.

—On Tuesday morning the Missouri river was frozen over at Brownsville, Nebraska so that a team drawing 2,000 feet of lumber crossed on the ice.

—The Great Republic, Mary Davage and Wauanita were at Cairo on Wednesday. The Wauanita has on board 300 bbls sugar and 1,500 bbls molasses.

—Bear river, which empties into Salt Lake, Utah, is four hundred miles long, and a company has been formed to run a line of steamers on it.

—The Ida Rees arrived at Galveston, Texas, from Trinity River, on Thursday, with 1,013 bales cotton.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS....B. C. MARTIN, Commander, James G. Drake, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, Jan 15th.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to GOBRECHT & PORTER, or jal3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer A. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports SATURDAY, Jan. 15th.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, or ja1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer LENDALE.....J. M. HARE, Commander, James Moon, Clerk, will leave as announced above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to de29 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of Liver Complaint, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before its public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most caste skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have given up all hope, the Pulmonic Syrup has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients are in the most alarming condition, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians they may still be cured. No medical treatment can cure diseased lungs, but when the lungs are very sad y di

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Gazette in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the GAZETTE in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the GAZETTE counting room, Fifth avenue.

A dozen hale and hearty specimens of the *genus homo* were transferred from the county jail to the industrial institution at Claremont yesterday.

George Gray, a colored boy, was arrested on a charge of larceny yesterday, on a warrant issued by Alderman Butler. He was lodged in the lockup to await a hearing.

The last meeting of Allegheny Councils as at present organized will be held this evening at the usual time and place. The new Councils for 1870 will organize to-morrow at ten o'clock.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Street Commissioner of the Second District to the impassable condition of the sidewalk on Seventh Avenue, between Grant and Smithfield street.

Drunk.—Katie Raney and her chaperon Henry alias "Cockey" Ward, were on a "jamboree" yesterday, which terminated by the arrest of both of them. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

Newspaper Enterprise in Allegheny.—It is said that the *Mirror* newspaper is to be transferred to Allegheny and there issued daily. Twenty thousand dollars it is reported have been raised for the purpose.

Personal.—Col. A. W. Gazzam, formerly a well known Pittsburgher and now a prominent member of the New York bar, arrived in our city yesterday and intends to pay a few days' visit to his friends here.

Till Robbery.—James Brown made information before the Mayor, yesterday, against Wm. Frankenstein, charging him with stealing several dollars in fractional currency from his money drawer. A warrant was issued.

Larceny.—John Nimick made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Wm. Frankenbach with the larceny of an accordeon valued at nine dollars. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the alleged musical thief.

Sneak Thief.—Mr. Gruber, yesterday, made information before the Mayor, charging John Rady with the larceny of an overcoat and two razors from the proprietor's tavern, on Liberty street. Rady was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Yesterday, W. N. Fleming made information before Alderman McMasters against Charles F. Good, for keeping a gambling house. Good is proprietor of a saloon on Fifth avenue, near Magee street. It is alleged that parties assemble at the place and gamble with cards for money. Warrent issued.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Elizabeth Lewis, aged three months, daughter of James Lewis, of the Fourteenth ward, near Soho, which died yesterday evening at half past five o'clock, of convulsions. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Criminal.—Barbara Abell made information before Alderman Bolster, yesterday, against Charles Exter for seduction, under promise of marriage. The parties reside in the Third ward, Allegheny. Barbara is eighteen years of age, and Charles four years her senior. He was arrested, denied excitedly the charge, and gave bail for a hearing.

Road Commissioners.—Inadvertently in our report of Council elections we omitted to state that the following officers were unanimously elected:

First District Road Commissioner—H. B. Vanvoorhess.

Second District Road Commissioner—Capt. John Vandergrift.

Third District Road Commissioner—Wm. Wiley.

Kate Raney appealed to Alderman McMasters yesterday for legal redress, alleging that Henry Ward had knocked her down, beat, choked, kicked and abused her generally. The little accouter, which comes under the provisions of the assault and battery act, occurred in a house on Virgin alley. The Alderman issued the usual summons for Henry's appearance.

Ruffling Missing.—Yesterday morning Matilda Stephenson had a visitor, Varn Dumey. When the visitor retired six yards of ruffling, valued at $1,20, disappeared also, from the sewing machine case, which had been broken open. Putting the circumstances together and reasoning therefrom induced Matilda to make a charge of larceny against Varn before Alderman Mullen. The accused was arrested and the matter investigated, resulting in the discharge of the defendant for want of evidence to sustain the charge.

S. McClean & Co.

We bespeak the attention of our distant, as well as our home readers, to the card of Messrs. S. McClean & Co. who, besides doing a large local business, are prominent correspondents of numerous eminent houses and corporations in the cities of the east and west. This firm is known among all these for their fidelity and prompt attendance to orders and for experiance and judgment in relation to every class of securities on the market. Parties desiring to realize from stocks or securities on hand or to invest money in any such would do well to advise with this well established house.

Hostile Visitor.

Maria Schaber called at the residence of John Mohr yesterday morning. The visit was not a peaceful one. Maria soon manifested her feelings by raising a disturbance in the house. She was ejected, but continued her efforts in the yard. From this also she was expelled, when her demonstrations assumed a still more violent character on the public thoroughfare. Finally Mohr, wishing to end the matter, called at Alderman Arent's office and made information, charging her with a breach of the peace. Upon this she was arrested, when she paid the costs, promised future good conduct, and was discharged.

On a Run.

Yesterday morning a horse attached to a wagon became frightened at a locomotive while passing up Liberty street, near the Union Depot. The driver found it impossible to hold him in check, and with a few spasmodic jerks and leaps the animal managed to gain his freedom—the driver being compelled to jump from the wagon. The runaway proceeded up Liberty street at a dashing rate, demolishing in its course several tree boxes, lamp posts and other obstructions, finally bringing up against the stone wall of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which demolished the vehicle. The horse was caught on Penn street considerably the worse for the run.

A Sad Case.

John Boon was engaged to be married, Margaret Schandle was his happy selection. In the generosity of his affection the enamored swain bestowed many gifts on the object of his adoration. The most important of these were a pair of ear rings, valued at $2,50; two gold finger rings, $13; and a dress, $6. The wedding day was set. All was prosperous. The ornithological specimen hung high. But, alas! the old proverb proved in this instance too true. True love didn't run smooth. First a jar, then a collision, and then the parson lost his fee, the match was broken off, and the arrowy god saw the failure of his attempt to make these two hearts beat as one. John didn't commit suicide. He pursued a wiser course and demanded the return of his gifts. The lady refused the ungallant demand of her late adorer and retained possession of the trinkets. But John was not to be beaten. Wisdom guided him still. He flew into—not a rage—but the arms of the law. Thus, an information before Alderman Keenig, dated January 11th, for larceny as bailee, with Margaret as defendant, is easily explained, together with the brisk peregrinations of the magistrate's police in quest of the lady. Should Margaret respond to the official invitation, magisterial acuteness will be developed to day, in investigating the legal points involved in the case.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, January 12.—Bigley vs. Buffum. Action in debt. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

11 McCaslin's ex'rs vs. McAboy.
77 Graser vs. Steamboat "Collassal."
195 Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
194 Faber vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Co.
23 Calhoun & Edwards vs. Frank.
142 Barrett vs. Hill.
143 Morrow vs. Hill.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, January 12.—The case of Patrick Hughes vs. William Franey, action to recover two thousand dollars. The plaintiff is the son-in-law of the defendant, and it appears that defendant gave his daughter a deed for certain real estate, which he afterwards sold, alleging that he had only given the property to his daughter in trust. On trial.

Quite cases of the Commonwealth vs. Christ. Geib, aggravated assault and battery, Commonwealth vs. Christ. Geib, Jacob Valkman and C. Geib, jr., riot and assault and battery, Commonwealth vs. Jno. A. Barker and Frank Calhoun, assault and battery, Commonwealth vs. Jno. Barker and Frank Calhoun, assault and battery, cross suits, were settled and nolle. pros. entered by permission of the Court, on the payment of costs by the prosecutor in each case.

Court then adjourned to meet at ten o'clock A. M., Thursday.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

270. Com. vs. Adam Appel *et al*,
308. " Jacob Meyer.
257. " A. W. Kredel and W. K. Mulholland.
309. " Edward Lynch.
154. " A. Aronson *et al*.
321. " Henry Dickenson.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

271. Com. vs George McCombs.
208. " Wm. Merryman.
325. " Thos. Whittaker.
322. " H. W. Behrhorst.
310. " James Johnston.
187. " M. Sherman, 3 cases.
164. " John McClarren, 3 cases.
161. " Edward Roseman, 3 cases.
183. " Charles Stephens.
268. " Henry Fritz.

An Important Decision.

An important decision was delivered in the United States Court at Erie, on Tuesday, in the case of the United States vs. John Wright and James Wright, indicted for violating the revenue law, by distilling without payment of special tax, for distilling without having given bond, and for distilling without bonded warehouse. The defendants are residents of this city, and it was alleged that they had a distillery in the old Fifth ward. The offence was alleged to have been committed in 1866, but the indictment was not found until October, 1869. The case was called up in the Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, having been certified to that Court from the District Court. When the case was taken up G. W. DeCamp and S. S. Spencer, Esqs., counsel for the defendants, raised the point that the offences charged were not committed within two years before the finding of the indictment, and that consequently they were protected from prosecution by the statute of limitations. The question was fully argued by the defendants' counsel in the affirmative, and by District Attorney Carnahan in opposition. Judge McKennan delivered the opinion of the Court, Judge McCandless concurring. He held "that under the third section of the act of March 26th, 1864, any person or persons guilty of any crime arising under the revenue laws of the United States, or incurring any fines or forfeiture by breaches of said laws, may be prosecuted, tried and punished, provided the indictment or information be found at any time within five years after committing the offence or incurring the fine or forfeiture, any laws or provisions to the contrary notwithstanding. The general terms of this section would seem to embrace offences created by the act upon which this indictment is founded, but an elaborate argument has been made by the defendant's counsel to show that it is to be restricted in its application to offences defined, or penalties imposed by laws relating to the importation of goods, etc; and this for the reason that only such laws are to be regarded as revenue laws within the meaning of the act of March 26, 1864. The argument has failed to convince us of the soundness of such interpretation. We must hold that the act upon which this indictment is founded is a revenue law, within the meaning of the act of 1864, and that the limitation for the prosecution, trial and punishment of persons guilty of offences within it, is extended to five years."

The case was submitted to the jury after the opinion of the Court had been delivered, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

New Firm.

Elsewhere it will be seen that Messrs. W. P. Logan, John P. Logan, Thomas Fawcett, Enmor Fawcett, and Captain J. T. Stockdale have formed a co-partnership as General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum. The gentlemen are all well known in the community for their integrity and business qualifications, and are recognized among the most substantial in our mercantile circles. With the exception of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, all of them have been engaged in the Petroleum trade for years, and have gained, individually, high reputation, for strict honor and fair dealing in every transaction. The other member is one of our leading coal merchants, with a business record of the most excellent character. The new firm start with an ample capital, and being thoroughly conversant with the trade, we know of none more reliable or deserving the utmost confidence of persons having such business to transact. Their offices are located at the Duquesne Building, Duquesne Way, and No. 123 Walnut street, Philadelphia. They commence business under the most flattering auspices, and will undoubtedly win that success which merit and capital should always secure.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

In the United States District Court at Erie on Tuesday, the parties implicated in the Moscow Postoffice robbery, were sentenced by Judge McCandless. Clarance M. Simpson, who turned State's evidence, and William H. Yeager, a student, both young men, were lectured mildly and sentenced to two years imprisonment each at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution. Silas Halstead was considered by the Court to be on old offender, and was sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary, and the costs. Wm. Spencer, convicted of planning the job, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await transportation to Allegheny.

Taken and Returned.

Peter Hutchison, yesterday morning, when he arose with the sun, discovered a deficiency in his household furnishment. While the good man slept some evil disposed person had abstracted from his premises twenty-one yards of ingrain carpet, valued at $15. Peter investigated the case, and was induced to call on Alderman Mullen, before whom he made information charging an acquaintance, Samuel Dorsey, with the larceny of the missing goods. In the meantime, however, the carpet returned as mysteriously as it had disappeared. When Peter went home, after making the information, he found his property lying in a bundle on the porch. He immediately retraced his steps to the magistrate's office and withdrew the charge.

THE CAMPBELL HOMICIDE.

Verdict of Murder of the Second Degree.

The Case of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. J. Campbell, indicted for the murder of his wife, a full report of which we have previously published, was concluded yesterday. At half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, the jury came into court, after having been out all night, and returned a verdict of "guilty of murder of the second degree." The house was densely crowded, and when he verdict was announced, "hisses," or expressions of disapprobation were heard from all parts of the room. The prisoner presented the same stoical indifference characteristic of him since the offense was committed. He evinced no signs of feeling whatever, and when the Court ordered that he be remanded for sentence, he marched out of the court room on his way to the jail with an air of assumed importance, not calculated to arouse the sympathy of the public in his favor.

The verdict in the case has occasioned universal surprise in this locality. The gallows has clearly been cheated of its dues in this case. The prisoner deserved the rope as richly as any man who ever stained his hands with the blood of his fellow being, and an outraged public deeply regret that any twelve men could be found so insensible to evidence, or so ignorant of the law, as to bring in so mild a verdict. No fault rests with District Attorney Pearson, for the case was well and ably managed; damning evidence was adduced and the arguments were clearly and forcibly made. He did his whole duty well and faithfully, and ninety-nine juries out of an hundred would have noosed the cold blooded and heartless wife murderer. The Judge of the Court charged earnestly and sincerely, and left no loop hole for such a verdict; but the jury went back on him, on the Distric. Attorney, the plain law and the common dictates of humanity. They erred grievously and have permitted a cruel-hearted felon to escape due punishment for the perpetration of an awfully wicked crime. Better wipe out the law prescribing death for horrid murder, rather than have weak-kneed juries tremblingly bring in verdicts justifying crimes as dark as the very genius of evil could suggest. We admire the firmness of the District Attorney in refusing to again risk an important criminal case before an impanneled jury containing twelve men who had ideas so blunted or so dead to what is right that they could not bring a dastardly felon to the position he has earned on a ghastly scaffold. With them human life seems of no higher value than a handful of dross.

Dexter Washing Machine

Has only been in the market a year. Sales now are one hundred and fifty to two hundred per month.

It has no equal; successful wherever introduced.

It is simple, cheap, durable and effective, and is accessible to every family.

With permission we give the following references:

Mrs. S. C. Robb, 91 Federal street, Allegheny.
Mrs. T. C. Little, Sewickleyville.
Mrs. J. Porter, Sewickleyville.
Mrs. E. Johnston, 47 Rebecca street, Allegheny.
Mrs. L. Neeb, 48 Boyle street, Allegheny.
Mrs. E. Rowland, 42 Carroll street, Allegheny.
Mrs. R. F. Bauman, 154 Sheffield street Allegheny.
Mrs. E. Hughes, 48 Anderson street, Allegheny.
Mrs. A. McCullough, North and Tremont streets, Allegheny.
Mrs. T. M. Marshall, Esq., Perrysville road.
Mrs. W. Burgess, Perrysville road.
Mrs. A. H. Rowan, 208 Robinson street.
Mrs. J. C. Patterson, 197 Robinson St.
Mrs. J. Parkhill, 41 Sheffield street.
Mrs. T. Scandrett, 263 Rebecca street.
Mrs. J. Ghrist, 38 Fayette street.
Mrs. Rev. T. M. Wilson, Sharpsburg.
Mrs. J. Miller, 34 Hemlock street.
Mrs. D. Donovan, 49 Washington St.
Mrs. M. Randolph, 188 Washington St.
Mrs. Dr. J. Mitchell, 33 Church avenue.

PITTSBURGH.

Mrs. A. Milner, 129 Second avenue,
Mrs. J. Rowly, 33 Fourth avenue.
Mrs. M. A. Scandrett, 75 Fourth avenue.
Mrs. A. Deihl, 47 Third avenue.
Mrs. P. E. Adams, 338 Penn street.
Mrs. M. McGovern, 471 Liberty street.
Mrs. T. G. Eble, 108 Grant street.
S. McMasters, Esq., 190 Grant street.
Mrs. Smythe, 6 Eighth street.
Mrs. J. B. Maxwell, 160 Penn street.
Mrs. H. Creswell, 304 Penn street.
Mrs. J. O'Bonnell, 388 Penn street.
Mrs. R. Black, 22 Ninth street.
Mrs. J. T. Patterson, 56 Liberty street.
Mrs. T. Welsh, Smallman street.
Mrs. G. Greenwood, 16 Pike street.
Mrs. E. Flannigan, 38 Third avenue.
Mrs. J. Rinehart, 137 Smithfield street.
Mrs. A. Hunter, 151 Smithfield street.
Mrs. H. D. Brecht, 249 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. A. Folger, 1072 Penn street.

This machine can be paid for in monthly paymenths when not convenient to pay cash.

R. H. LONG, Agent.
No. 12 Federal St., Allegheny City.

Furs—The Great Closing Out Sale of Furs at Wm. Fleming & Co's Representative Fur and Hat Store, 139 Wood Street.

The rage for Ladies' furs has been greater this season than it has ever been before. In all parts of the country we learn that the demand was unprecedented. In all gatherings of fashionable and well dressed ladies, the neat and stylish cape and muff, or other article of dress made of the comfortable and healthpreserving fur, is most conspicuous.

In our own city, Messrs. Fleming & Co., the extensive fur dealers, have laid in at different times at their great representative house on Wood street, the largest and finest stocks they ever before attempted to carry. The amount of sales made by this popular house has far exceeded those of any past season, although the period of cold weather we have had, so far, has been exceedingly brief.

A short time ago when gold was low in New York, this house purchased the most complete assortment of furs ever brought to this city. They are of the finest quality of all the leading skins—Hudson Bay, Sable, Mink Sable, Black and Brown Sables, Siberian Squirrel, Persian Lamb, and all the grades of the popular Astracnan goods. They are made up in the latest styles, and in the complete manner, and are in ever respect equal to any ever brought to this market. Although the sales have been so much greater than any former season, there still remains a very large and complete assortment on the hands of Messrs. Fleming & Co., and as they are determined not to carry them over to next season, they will commence closing them out at a great sacrifice of their cost. The closing sale will positively commence on Monday, the 17th of this month, and continue until every article in their immense and elegant stock will be cleared out. The public need not be told what Messrs. Fleming & Co. mean by a closing out sale. They mean in all cases just what they say, and it may be relied upon that the goods will be turned into money for just what they will bring.

We assure our readers far and near, that it will be to their interest to call and examine the good, and to great bargains that will be offered. Special bargains will be offered in Astracban cloaks.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday, January 12, 1870:

Wm. M. Dorsey to Henry Rosenbower, Nov. 11, 1869; 3 acres and 92½ perches of land in Lot No. 1....$125
Gotleib Flasher to Gus Fibel, Ja., 5, 1870; 2 lots in Kibel's plan, Reserve township.....$1,500
Pittsburgh Glass Manufacturing Company to F. M. Townsend, in trust, Aug. 1, 1869; lot 100 by 200 feet, on Washington street, Birmingham.....$22,900
Geo. Lindsay to O. H. Woodworth and W. C. Davidson Dec. 22, 1869; lot 20 by 81 feet, Lot No. 191, 2d ward, Allegheny.....$5,000
John Warner to Wm. Fisher, Oct. 24, 1868; lot No. 191, Boyd and Allen's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$800
Lydia Gordon to J. M. Stewart, May 17, 1870; 3 acres and 42 perches of land in Plum township.....$165
S. B. Cluley, sheriff, to Thos. Smith, Dec. 4, 1869; 121 acres and 6 perches in Indiana township.....$7,610
T. Deitrich to Martin Flister, Jan. 5, 1870; 18 by 100 feet, Allen street, 17th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
J. W. Robinson to Wm. McQuen, Nov. 24, 1869; lot 40 by 210 feet in Glendale, Kilbuck township.....$175
S. B. Cluley, sheriff, to J. E. McKelvy, Dec. 15, 1869; lots 35 and 36, Patterson's plan, Bloomfield, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,025
Henry Saybrook to Geo. Meister, Ju y 21, 1869; lot 20 by 125 feet on High street, Springfield plan, Allegheny.....$3,000
C. A. and C. H. Meisch to Adam Keugh, June 15, 1869; lot 24 by 122 feet on Crawford alley, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Conrad Meyer to Chas. Hutchman, 19, 1870; 3 lots on Ca son street, Birmingham.....$1,450
Moses Lake to Thos. Farrow, et al, Oct. 11, 1869; 1 acre and 7 perches of coal land in Mifflin township.....$3,200
John R. Boyd to Thos. Farrow, et al, Aug. 18, 1869; 39 acres 12 perches of coal land in Lincoln town ip.....$4,511
John Mierhoff to Fred. W. Cadenau, July 15, 1869; lot 24 by 132 feet, on Fayette street, Allegheny.....$1,250
Wm. J. Nord to Chas J. Bracket, July 27, 1869; lot 23 by 115 feet in Temperanceville.....$375
Nicholas Bergman to Louisa Arent, March 3, 1869; lot 20 by 50½ feet, on Chestnut street, Allegheny.....$1,500

Library Association.

The election for officers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, which took place Tuesday evening, was hotly contested. The polls did not close until half-past ten o'clock, and the tellers were busy counting until four o'clock in the morning. The number of votes received was 712. The "Regular" ticket was elected except the candidate for Treasurer. The following was the vote:

President—J. R. McCune, 446; J. A. Hutchinson, 256.

Vice President—H. M. Long, 669; no opposition.

Secretary—A. H. Lane, 705; no opposition.

Treasurer—F. L. Stephenson, 379; D. P. Corwin, 316.

Directors—John H. Bailey, 581; W. N. Howard, 652; J. McH. Reinhart, 409; W. P. Herbert, 366; C. B. Shea, 637; Robert C. Albree, 314; W. L. Chalfant, 338; J. B. Morgan, Jr., 145.

Auditors—T. B. Swearingeen, 483; Alex. Laughlin, Jr., 431; Cyrus Clark, Jr., 571; Allan C. Bakewell, 232; B. F. Weyman, 327.

Alleged Fraud.

Yesterday morning a case of alleged false pretence was developed at Alderman Renter's office. C. L. Walter made information against Christopher Starz for fraud and false pretence. Walter is proprietor of a grocery store, located corner of Main and East streets, Allegheny, and for some time past has been purchasing flour at the City Mills. Starz is a driver in this company's employ, and has been in the habit of collecting the bills and delivering the flour. Walter alleges his suspicions were finally aroused at the price of the flour, and he called at the office of the mills, when the fraud was discovered. He alleges from the accounts he was overcharged to the amount of $95. Starz is charged with collecting a certain per cent. over the price of the flour, and pocketing it—the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished, office open day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS,

No. 424 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBIT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel STEAM PUMP.

Office, 882 PENN STREET.

Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

NOW COMPLETE

de4

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at

W. G. DUNSEATH'S,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

de14 56 FIFTH AVENUE.

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

HAVE FOR SALE

A Good Assortment of BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

Ja13-49

WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,

Jewelry, Silver Ware,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, (above Smithfield St.)

N. B.—We give our personal attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted. Ja9

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,

Ja11:f41 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

BUTTER—10 Half bbls prime roll Butter, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

DIED:

HOLLIDAY—On Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA HOLLIDAY, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Woods Run, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages leave Fairman's Livery Stable, Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Trimmings, Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, 75 ANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City. Where constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of COFFINS, ROBES, etc. Also, Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins, all sizes ranging from $4 to $100. Hearses prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished, also all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

TO LET.—Stores, Dwellings, Rooms and Offices.

Inquire of G. ZZAM & CO., 96 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—Stock and Fixtures, lease and good will of a first-class grocery, doing a good business. The reason assigned being engaged in other business that will require all his attention. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny. if.

FOR SALE.

THREE SHODDY MACHINES,

Two Pickers, and One Lumper.

Inquire at No. 21 DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Penna.

FOR SALE,

House and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $5,500; 16¼ acres near Fleming Station, $3,000; 2 Houses and Lot, 54 James street, $3,500; 2 Houses on Fleming street, $1,400 each; 3 houses and 3 lots in Pleasant Valley, $4,500; 3 acres in Reserve township on Evergreen road, $6,000; 4 lots on Fayette street, $4,000, house and lot in Salem, Ohio, $2,800; 2 acres of ground in Bellevue Boro, $1,000; house and lots, head of Beaver street, $2,500; house and 2 acres in Elizabeth Boro, $1,600; house and lot in Bridgeville, Allegheny county—house contains 11 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$5,000; farm at Fair Oaks Station, 34 acres, $60 per acre. Inquire of

M. WHITMORE.

Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER," which is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any required it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. DROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

IOWA LAND FOR SALE.—300 Acres of choice land in one of the best counties in Iowa. Near the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and in one of the most fruitful portions of the State. Will be sold low, the whole or a part. Apply at once to R. McLAIN & Co., 104 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, constantly on hand and bought.

RIESICK & BRO., Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets, no15:tf Pittsburgh, Pa

GRANT STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three Story Brick House, now occupied as a Tavern. In good location, pleasant brick front. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, Ja12 39 Sixth Avenue.

LARGE WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.—Situate on Third avenue, 34 feet front by 83 feet deep, three stories and cellar. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS. Ja12 39 Sixth Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 10, 1870.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, January 15th, 1870, for the construction of a

PLANK FOOT-WALK

on the south side of the Perrysville Plank Road, Second ward, from the head of Beaver street to the Ohio River, except such portions as are already supplied with the same.

Specifications can be seen at the office of Chas. Davis, Esq., City Engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

ja11:s40

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Jan. 8th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Paving and Curbing WYLIE AVENUE, from Crawford street to Devilliers street, and Grading WEBSTER AVENUE, from Roberts street to Kirkpatrick street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, January 18th, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

ja8:s32

READ! READ! READ!

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect comfort immediately!

No poisonous medicine used!

No sore feet after operating!

Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated success fully. Frost-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.

Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa. dc16:s99

SPICED MINCED MEAT.

Wright's celebrated "Ne Plus Ultra" Minced Meat at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, put up in jars, firkins, or by the pound, at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW, Ja12 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market. Lieut. GEO. R. MCNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. Ja5:26

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in those columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A respectable SITUATION by a young man who has had considerable experience in the family grocery and provision business, book-keeping and mercantile life generally. Unexceptionable references. Address B. C., GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—SITUATION by a young girl as Nurse in a respectable family. Address No. 693, Ohio street, Allegheny City.

WANTED.—BOARDING.—A Pleasant Front Room, with good family board, 47 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $33. Will knit 30,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—NEW HOTEL.—Furnished, 1,504, 1,504 and 1,506 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—Just built, is first-class house and central. Rooms arranged en suite, with water closet, washstand and bath, fire grates and mantels to each room. Halls, billiards, bar, office and parlors heated with steam. App y to JOHN CRUMP, Builder 1731 Chestnut street.

TO LET.—The Large Store Room No. 96 Wylie Avenue, corner of Federal street, Pittsburgh. A. M. BROWN, 114 Fifth avenue.

TO LET.—Two 2 story brick Houses, Nos. 58 and 118 Centre avenue, containing ten rooms each, with all modern improvements. Enquire at No. 54 Centre avenue. Mr. MCCALLUM.

TO LET.—Five rooms—one very large—on the corner of Penn and Eighth (Hancock) streets. Also two dwellings adjoining, of four and seven rooms. Enquire at 277 Penn street.

TO LET.—A Suit of Rooms comprising Two Large, well lighted front Rooms on third floor. One large, well lighted front Room on 3rd floor. One large Hall with two auite rooms on 4th floor, in English's new building, Fourth avenue. For terms inquire of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., No. 98 Fourth avenue. tf

TO LET.—A lot of ground 192 by 496 feet with a large, substantial brick building 50 feet by 140 feet, and an office building containing two rooms, former y occupied by James Mulligan as a paving stone yard, said, Carson and First streets north Pittsburg, suitable for manufacturing purposes or a distillery. App y to

ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

TO LET.—Desk Room in a handsomely fitted up office, in a central location for rent. Apply at No. 80 Fourth avenue, second floor.

TO LET.—The New Store building, No. 68 Wood street. Enquire at No. 18 Penn street.

TO-LET.—Dwelling House No. 39 Perry street. Enquire at 206 Penn street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

TO-LET.—Warehouse No. 33 Liberty street, from January 1st inst. to April 1st, 1871. Enquire at rear office on the premises.

TO LET.—A Two Story Brick Dwelling House, No. 98 Monterey street, Allegheny City. It contains all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. Immediate possession given. Apply to W. P. HAWKINS, City Engineer's Office, Allegheny City, Pa.

TO LET.—

STORES, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND OFFICES.

Inquire of G. ZZAM & CO., 96 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Stock and Fixtures, LEASE AND GOOD WILL of a first-class Grocery, doing a good business. The reason assigned being engaged in other business that will require all his attention. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny. if.

FOR SALE.

THREE SHODDY MACHINES,

Two Pickers, and One Lumper.

Inquire at No. 21 DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Penna.

FOR SALE,

House and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $5,500; 16¼ acres near Fleming Station, $3,000; 2 Houses and Lot, 54 James street, $3,500; 2 Houses on Fleming street, $1,400 each; 3 houses and 3 lots in Pleasant Valley, $4,500; 3 acres in Reserve township on Evergreen road, $6,000; 4 lots on Fayette street, $4,000, house and lot in Salem, Ohio, $2,800; 2 acres of ground in Bellevue Boro, $1,000; house and lots, head of Beaver street, $2,500; house and 2 acres in Elizabeth Boro, $1,600; house and lot in Bridgeville, Allegheny county—house contains 11 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$5,000; farm at Fair Oaks Station, 34 acres, $60 per acre. Inquire of

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